WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE SERVICE? . . . Pages 6-7

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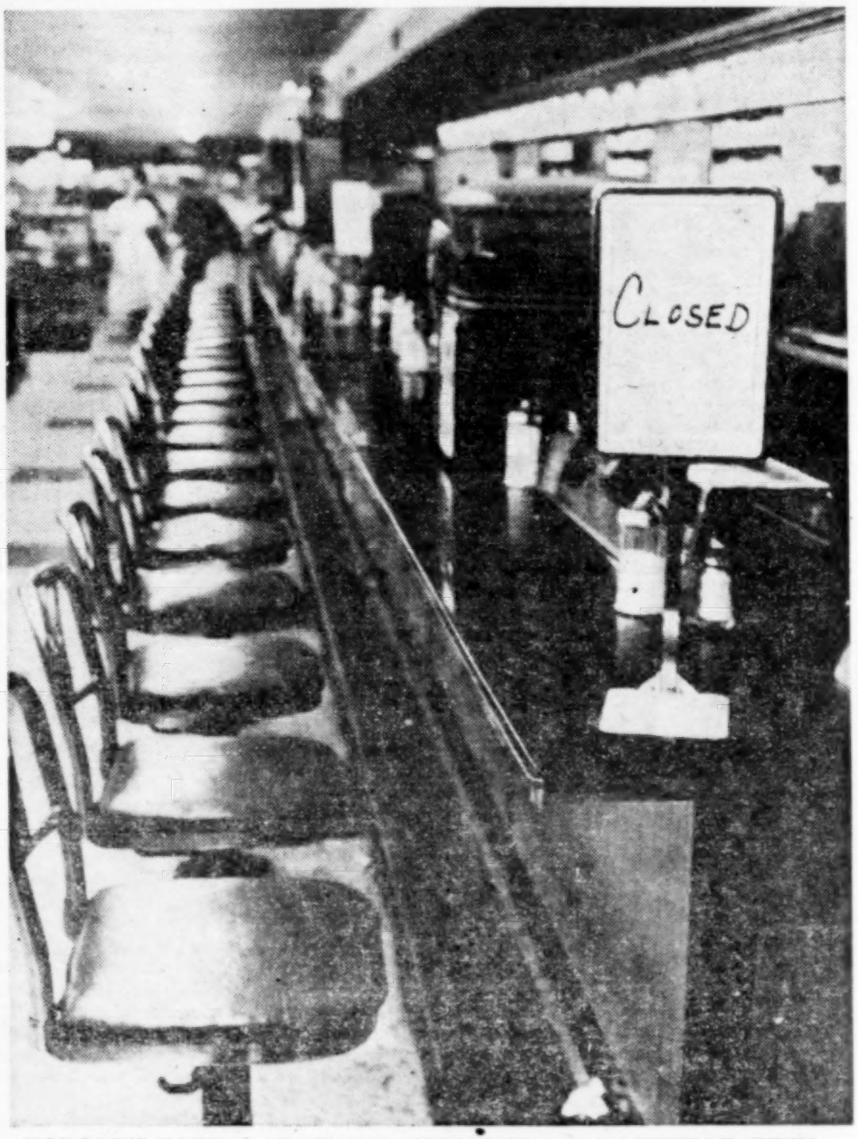


NOBODY'S EATING AT THIS WOOLWORTH'S IN NASHVILLE, TENN.
In 20 Southern communities young, well-dressed, polite Negro students have been staging sitdowns at Woolworth and Kress lunch counters where they are refused service, although their money is accepted at other counters. Most lunch counters have been forced to close. Picketing has cut business sharply in the chain's Northern stores. We recommend that you stay away too.

WHAT PACT WITH U.S.S.R. MEANS

Cuba is slipping out of U.S. stranglehold to free its economy

By Kumar Goshal

NEWS of a Cuban-Soviet trade and credit agreement, signed in Havana by visiting First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan and Premier Fidel Castro on Feb. 13. broke just nine days before President Eisenhower's journey to Latin America. It seemed to raise by several degrees the anti-Castro temperature in Washington. Those officials still speaking softly in public were said to be taking a tougher attitude privately toward the Castro regime.

Mikoyan went to Cuba on Feb. 4 to open the Soviet scientific, technical and cultural exposition at Havana's Palace of Fine Arts. Under the agreement he signed the day he left, Moscow (1) guaranteed to buy 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar annually at the world market price for five years; (2) agreed to pay in U.S. dollars for 200,000 tons of sugar annually, the balance to apply against Cuban purchases in the Soviet Union; (3) extended to Cuba a 12-year, $100,000,000 credit at 2½% interest for "the acquisition of equipment, machinery and materials;" (4) promised to furnish Cuba with technical assistance during 1961-64, if requested, for "the construction of plants and factories."

MORE TO COME: The Cuban Foreign Ministry communique which announced the agreement said the negotiations were conducted "in an atmosphere of frank cordiality." The agreement also stipulated further economic cooperation, technical assistance and cultural interchange "to amplify and strengthen" the bonds between the two countries.

Both governments also agreed actively to collaborate in "the UN in favor of coexistence, cooperation and friendship of all peoples of the globe." Both stressed that "world peace" depended on "effective international collaboration, on the basis of full mutual respect and of the inalienable rights of each nation freely

(Continued on Page 10)

AFL-CIO BRASS MID-WINTERS IN FLORIDA

Membership drops as leaders squabble

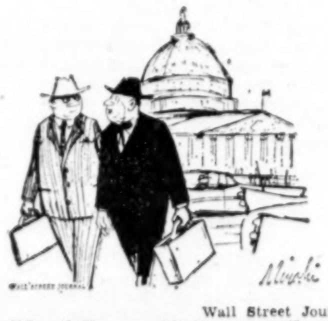
By Robert E. Light

WHEN THE AFL-CIO executive council met in its mid-winter session last year, it devoted most of its time to shaping an action program against the recession which culminated in a mass conference in Washington on unemployment. But this year's gathering of labor brass in Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 8-17, was concerned mostly with inter-union squabbling and search for scapegoats for labor's failures. For an external enemy to rally against, the labor leaders chose the "spirit of Camp David."

One of labor's major problems, which the merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1955 was to settle, is jurisdictional disputes between unions. A no-raiding provision in the merged federation's constitution was implemented in 1958 by an agreement to submit to an impartial referee disputes over organizing activities. The referee's decisions were not binding and were subject to review by the AFL-CIO's executive council which could, in theory, suspend or expel a recalcitrant union. In practice the system fell apart because many unions ignored rulings in the knowledge that the council was not likely to expel them.

NEW PLAN FAILS: A special committee, headed by Al J. Hayes, president of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, was formed to find a new solution. At the federation's convention last September it reported tentative agreement on a plan of com-

(Continued on Page 4)



Wall Street Journal
"Confidentially, wouldn't you rather be President than right?"

In this issue

NOBODY FOR WAR, BUT
Looking toward Geneva . p. 3
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WORRIED GOP REBELS FORCE CHANGES IN MESSAGE

Ike's smooth talk fails to erase the farm disaster

By Russ Nixon
Guardian staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

ELECTION - WORRIED Republican Senators and Congressmen from Midwest states forced a last-minute postponement and change in President Eisenhower's Farm Message. Five days behind schedule, the President on Feb. 9 presented Congress with a conciliatory farm policy which the **Wall Street Journal** said "seemed designed to mean almost anything a wishful politician or voter might want it to mean."

Obviously aimed at saving Republican Congressional seats threatened by distressed farm voters, the President departed from the hard-and-fast "be tough on the farmers" approach of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson. His message did these things:

- Laid stress on the fantastic government-held wheat surplus valued at $3.5 billion, equal to a full two-year supply, and costing more than $1,000 a minute—$1,440,000 every day.
- "Preferred" to end all limits on wheat production and meet the surplus problem by cutting the government price support from $1.81 to around $1.30 a bushel.
- Suggested a major increase up to 60 million acres and $1 billion annual cost in the "soil bank" program under which the government pays farmers not to use their land.
- "Preferred" a farm program that would "free the farmer rather than subject him to increased governmental restraints," but promised not to veto a farm bill requiring "more regimentation" if it was "effective."

WHY THE CHANGES: House Republican leader Halleck of Indiana called the message a challenge to the Democratic-controlled Congress "to pass an acceptable bill." Sen. Young (R.-N.D.), said the message was "much more conciliatory"

(Continued on Page 8)

THE MAIL BAG

Louis E. Burnham

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We join the family and many friends of Lou Burnham in mourning the loss of a great writer and a real fighter in the struggle for human dignity. His work has helped push forward the cause of equality in the South and he will be greatly missed in that struggle. However, his spirit will live on as an inspiration to the rest of us.

Anne and Carl Braden

●

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

More than 600 people packed the ballroom of the Embassy on the night of Feb. 13 for the Guardian's Birthday Celebration. It was a fine affair. The next morning came a phone call telling of the untimely death of Lou Burnham. We are sending you the proceeds of the celebration, $1,200 enclosed, in his memory.

Jack Fox

●

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

When "the silver cord is loosed" for one who has lived well beyond the alloted span, we accept the inevitable with sorrow. But when untimely death comes to a Louis Burnham it fills us with a sense of rebellion. And when it comes in the prime of life to a fine writer who used his gifts in a fearless fight for the second emancipation of the race he truly adorned, the many who knew him as a friend of warm understanding heart, ask themselves this question:

Why has the alchemy of Nature not been capable of transferring to the body in time of need its owner's indestructible vitality of mind and spirit? If Nature could effect this miracle we would never have to mourn the untimely passing of great and good men and women.

Muriel I. Symington

●

MAYS LANDING, N.J.

Shocked and heartbroken at the loss of Louis E. Burnham.

Walter Lowenfels

●

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Louis Burnham's death is one of those losses which one truthfully can say is irreplaceable, not only to the GUARDIAN but to the understanding and development of me and possibly his other white friends.

Frank Wilkinson,
secretary, Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms.

●

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I can't tell you how shocked and sorry I was to hear the terrible news about Louis Burnham just after I had spoken of his work at a meeting here in California, where I am on tour. I first met Louis some 20 years ago, and although there were often times when our paths didn't cross for years, whenever we met there was always the sudden warmth and joy of finding oneself together with a really dear old friend again.

I can realize just a little of your overwhelming loss when I feel how truly, even to me who was just one of his many distant friends, the world is so much colder and emptier without the chance of meeting him or reading one of his brilliantly incisive, soberly balanced articles from week to week.

I know there is nothing which can begin to make up for the loss of his warmth and courage and humor and wonderful steady judgment, but perhaps a little later you will want to think of some fitting memorial to honor his life-time of devotion to the great cause of human dignity. If there is anything at all I can do then to help you I will feel it a privilege.

Annette T. Rubinstein

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

A "Faubus for President" campaign was in progress here today heralding the Arkansas governor as a "Christian patriot and devotee of racial self-respect in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln."

The organizational kick-off meeting, held Saturday night at a Hollywood hotel, opened with a prayer asking for "men to lead this country back to God's ways" and blessing "the great governor of the state of Arkansas . . ."

While Faubus did not come forward with an acceptance for the presidential nomination, he did send a telegram . . .

"I am humbled, honored and flattered," the message said, "in the knowledge of your gathering tonight. I recognize this is not so much as a tribute to me personally but as a tribute to the ideals and principles to which I am giving my life."

—Los Angeles **Citizen-News**, Feb. 15

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry . Winner this week: R.B., North Hollywood, Calif.

●

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

I am greatly grieved over Louis Burnham's death. He was an honest, decent, able person. He made the world he touched a better and more just place. We are all poorer for his passing.

Aubrey Williams

●

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

I am shocked and grieved to learn of the death of my dear friend Lou. He was a profound thinker and a brilliant writer and used his creative gift freely and generously in the service of his fellow man. We in the South are especially grateful to him for his many years of unselfish labor to abolish second-class citizenship. We shall miss this gentleman.

Jim Dombrowski

●

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Remembering the courage, goodness and brilliance of Louis, we continue his work until his dreams come true.

W. E. B. DuBois
Shirley Gharam

Give & take

NEW YORK, N.Y.

In the first of three articles, "Are our coastal seas poisoned by atomic wastes?", by Robert E. Light, you criticized the Atomic Energy Commission for not following the information given to them by oceanographers and biologists concerning the dumping of low-level atomic wastes. You also quoted the Johns Hopkins University Dept. of Sanitary Engineering as criticizing the same methods for the same objective.

Yet in the next column you said, "Many of the problems in ocean dumping arise because oceanographers and biologists have no experience and little theory in the field." Now why should the AEC follow the methods suggested by oceanographers and biologists in dumping low-level radioactive wastes, when the same oceanographers and biologists have no experience or little theory in the field?

You also criticize three methods (two in use now and one proposed) of dumping the waste: (1) storing the high-level atomic wastes in reinforced steel tanks under the ground; (2) dumping low-level atomic wastes in the ocean; (3) a proposed plan for making the waste into radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry and agriculture. If you do not like any of these methods of disposal, what way of disposing this waste do you suggest? It seems to me that this article is a cleverly camouflaged piece of propaganda aimed at private industry.

You use little innuendoes throughout the article to make it seem as if the government was disposing of wastes solely for the benefit of private industry. I would appreciate an answer to this letter. Try writing a straight answer for a change, if you can. Publish this letter if you have the nerve.

C. G.

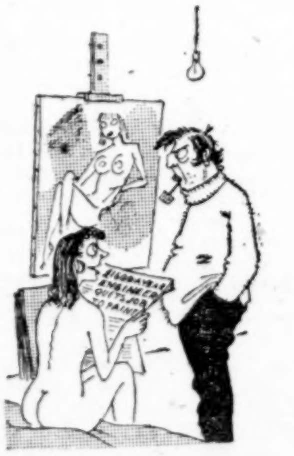
Robert Light replies:

1. The story attempted to show that scientists here and abroad feel that too little is known of the effect of ocean dumping to sanction its practice. All are critical of the AEC's past methods. Some U.S. scientists, on request of the AEC, drew up a plan last June for ocean dumping. But they include an extensive system of checks and safeguards which the AEC had not used during the 14 years it dumped waste in the ocean.

The only disposal method generally approved by scientists is deep storage in reinforced steel tanks.

2. The Wall Street Journal *(Feb. 19, 1957) reported that according to Rep. Durham, then chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, "the job is to find a practical solution [to the dumping problem] cheap enough not to burden industry when it takes over waste disposal from the government some years hence."*

3. A subsequent article on Jan. 25 may have been more "straight" and less "camouflaged" for C. G. It blamed the dumping problem on "irresponsible private industry combined with indifferent Federal bureaucracy."



London Daily Mirror

"Darling, I'm not being unkind but have you ever thought about engineering?"

Un mot from Vin

ROSS, CALIF.

The American-Russian Institute is going to publish our pamphlet on the trip to the Soviet Union. The title is **A Clash of Cultures.** We are going to try to get some distribution through other sources also so as to reach as wide an audience as possible on the moral questions.

Curiously enough, a pamphlet addressed to these things will probably awaken more interest than one directed toward wider issues. In Los Angeles we got a hell of a hand on a talk in which we discussed substantially the things contained in the pamphlet. At the conclusion, the woman in charge of the meeting said:

"If we had known you were going to talk about sex, we could have gotten ten times more people here." At this moment **Eva Marie Saint's** public use of "le mot de Cambronne" is exciting far more attention than the Summit meeting.

Vincent Hallinan

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Vol. 12, No. 20 401 February 29, 1960

REPORT TO READERS

'A gallant life'

OUR SADNESS over the death of our well loved co-worker Louis E. Burnham, and our concern at the loss his passing means to the cause of human equality, are shared by all who knew the man and his work. His funeral service at St. Ambrose Episcopal Church in New York City Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, was attended by men and women in all stations of life to the number of perhaps a thousand inside the church and many who could not be admitted.

At the service a cablegram was read from Paul and Eslanda Robeson in London, which said in part:

"Would we might be with you to bid farewell to a dear friend of many years, to one who throughout his young and gallant life made a profound and lasting contribution to the freedom struggle of the Negro people and to the bringing-in of a new day for citizens of his beloved America and of every land. . . . In the words of one of our most beautiful songs, 'We will go, we shall go, to see what the end will be." Louis Burnham will live not only in our hearts, but his courage, dedication and wisdom will continue to help and inspire us and thousands and thousands of others as we struggle on to full victory, to a free, bounteous and peaceful world for all of our children."

Many of the friends who have called and written us have asked about the four young Burnham children and have offered to contribute to a fund to help them through college. Such a fund will be established in consultation with Mrs. Burnham and associates of Louis Burnham in his several fields of endeavor. Details will be published in the GUARDIAN as soon as they have been arranged.

AMONG THE MANY LETTERS we have received expressing sorrow over Louis Burnham's death was one from the New York branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by Carter G. Woodson, historian and originator of Negro History Week.

Expressing appreciation of Burnham's fine work, the letter stated that "we have all suffered a terrible loss." The Association letter then went on to propose a campaign which we know would have had the immediate approval of Louis Burnham and all his so-generously-given energy in support.

The proposal, in which we urge the concurrence of all GUARDIAN readers and their friends, is for the nomination of Frederick Douglass to the Hall of Fame. To date the only Negro leader in the Hall of Fame is Booker T. Washington. Douglass has been nominated six times in the past, but not with a wide, concerted effort, and has received very few votes. Daughters of the Confederacy and similar organizations have already succeeded in having Lee and Stonewall Jackson elected, and this year an effort is being publicized to elect Jefferson Davis.

A LETTER OF NOMINATION for Frederick Douglass has been prepared by the Association. Full copies may be obtained from Bella Gross, co-chairman of the nominating committee, 175 W. 93rd St., N.Y. 25. After giving Douglass' date and place of birth: February, 1817, Tackahoe, Talbot Co., Md.; and the date and place of his death: Feb. 20, 1895, Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D.C., the letter nominates Douglass as "one of the most distinguished Americans of all time, and one of the most outstanding protagonists of the Negro people. . . .

"It was Douglass who, by his genius, his clear political and social insight, and his great faith in American democracy, succeeded in marshalling the untapped resources of the Negro people so vital to the salvation of the Union. Abraham Lincoln appreciated this. He came to regard Douglass as one of the most meritorious 'if not the most meritorious man in the United States.' Some called Douglass 'the black Abraham Lincoln.' . . .

"Today, more than ever before, we realize the significance of Frederick Douglass' teachings, keynoted as they were by his oft-reepated admonition: 'The relation subsisting between the white and the black people of this country is the vital question of the age'."

THE HALL OF FAME for Great Americans is maintained by New York University, 53 Washington Square South, N.Y. 12. Nominations must be made before April 1. We urge you to use the foregoing material or write your own letter of nomination of Frederick Douglass, in concurrence with the Association, and most certainly in the best tradition of the life and work of Louis E. Burnham.

—THE GUARDIAN

LOOKING WITH HOPE TO GENEVA

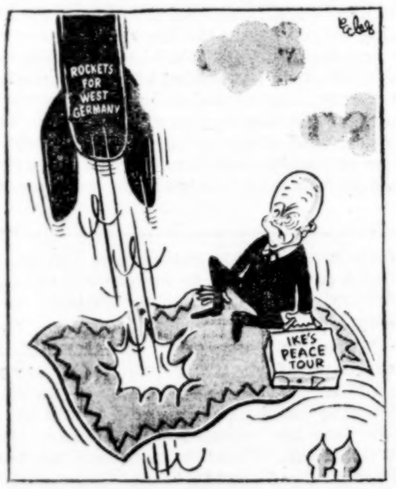
The world worries as U.S. puts tacks on Summit road

ON THE U.S.S.R.'S PERIPHERY THEY PLAY THE GAME OF DEATH
U.S. planes fly Turkish troops to NATO war maneuvers.

IN AN ADDRESS before the National Press Club on Feb. 19, Secy. of State Christian Herter spoke eloquently of the need "to find a better way than the spiraling arms race to try to maintain peace and security." He solicited popular and Congressional support "for safeguarded arms limitations and progress toward general disarmament."

Not only Americans but people all over the world would support such a worthy cause. They would agree with Herter's concluding statement: "The peril that confronts every man, woman and child in the world today is too great to admit of anything but the most strenuous, devoted and persistent effort to this end." But, in the light of recent events, they wondered how strenuous and devoted the U.S. effort has been.

THE COMING SPRING: With great expectation they nave been looking to the spring when, it seemed, the current Geneva test suspension talks would logically be succeeded by the March 15 ten-nation Disarmament Committee meeting at Geneva and the May 16 Summit conference in Paris. But now they note with dismay that the test ban talks have reached an impasse; that obstacles are already rising in the path of the disarmament meeting; and that failure to reach any agreement at these two conferences might adversely affect the summit meeting.



Eccles, London Daily Worker

Shorn of camouflage, the Pentagon-AEC determination to continue tests is holding up agreement at Geneva. "The armed forces feel," the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** said (Feb. 11), "that continued testing is needed, particularly to improve and lighten the nuclear warhead for the Polaris missile."

Moscow has made too many concessions to be blamed for the Geneva deadlock. Its latest (Feb. 16) was to allow, pending improved detection techniques, a limited number of inspections of suspicious explosions within its own territory. This was first proposed by the British delegate Jan. 15. But the U.S. immediately took the position that, under present detection standards, there must be "hundreds and perhaps thousands of inspections a year" (N.Y. **Times**, Feb. 16).

THE REST OF THE WORLD: "Our policy-makers have not, it seems to me," columnist Walter Lippmann noted (Feb. 16), "taken into account the full consequences of the Soviet concessions. It is that the Soviet Union is by way of convincing most of the world outside this country that it is sincere about ending nuclear testing." U.S. demand for a foolproof agreement, Lippmann added, is based on the untenable assumption that "no treaty is better than an imperfect treaty."

DISARMAMENT MEETING: The UN General Assembly last fall referred the Soviet, British and other disarmament proposals to the ten-nation (U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Italy, U.S.S.R., Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria) Disarmament Committee set up in May, 1959. Disarmament was given a tremendous boost last September when Soviet Premier Khrushchev outlined before the UN a proposal for phased reduction in troops and armaments of all varieties, with inspection appropriate for each phase.

Two weeks ago, top British, French, Italian and Canadian representatives came to Washington to work out with the U.S. a common policy. They had assumed that the U.S. would have a well-prepared policy, as the British had; they knew that the committee President Eisenhower had set up on July 29, 1959, under the direction of Boston lawyer Charles A. Coolidge, to study "comprehensive and partial measures of arms control and reduction" had submitted its report to the State Dept. last month.

THEY HAVE NOTHING: But the delegation, which had expected to stay in Washington only a few days, was kept cooling its heels for a week discussing housekeeping details and a possible parry to anticipated Soviet proposals.

It finally became clear that the U.S. had no prepared policy. The Coolidge report was said to contain nothing new or definite, and the Administration was said to be divided even on its mild suggestions. On Feb. 14, it was reported that Washington officials doubted they would have any disarmament proposals ready in time for consideration by the Western delegation.

The British delegation alone had a fully prepared policy. Closely resembling the Soviet proposals, this policy in its essence would begin with working out a test suspension agreement, to be followed by ending nuclear weapons' production, measures to prevent surprise attack, reduction of conventional weapons by stages, and leading eventually to complete disarmament.

GORE ON THE FLOOR: It was becoming disturbingly clear that the powerful forces opposing a nuclear test ban and disarmament still hoped for victory. This was indicated in the President's refusal to extend the test moratorium; in the preparations underway for resuming tests; in the failure to work out concrete proposals for the March 15 meeting, and in the Administration's toying with the idea of providing its allies, including those on the periphery of the Soviet Union, with nuclear weapons.

In a long speech in the Senate on nuclear testing, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) on Feb. 8 made some startling statements. He said, among other things, that "complete stoppage of all nuclear tests . . . is simply not now attainable" because Moscow refuses to "agree to the principle of free and adequate international inspection"; that although " a nuclear-armed Germany and the nuclear arming of powers on the periphery of the Soviet Union would be a great provocation," it might be well for "Mr. Khrushchev to know . . . such a course of action might be taken by the U.S. . . . if he insists upon a Berlin ultimatum."

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION: Since Moscow has given—with Britain's concurrence—priority to disarmament and the Berlin question, Gore's statement seemed to prophesy the failure to reach a test ban agreement and the nuclear arming of West Germany—and perhaps of Turkey and Japan—even before the Summit meeting.

Last June the President said it would be foolish to expect a foolproof inspection system and the U.S. should try to agree on a system which would "minimize risks." In a letter to Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) recently he said the "most carefully elaborated disarmament agreements are likely to carry with them some risks . . . of evasion"; but, he added, against this should be balanced "the enormous risks entailed if reasonable steps are not taken to curb" the international armaments race and move "in the direction of disarmament."

Observers must wonder, however, if the President has been exerting positive pressure on those whom he entrusts to carry out his policy; whether he realizes that failure of the test ban talks and U.S. resumption of tests would, as Lippmann said, provoke "an uproar around the world" and lead to an emergency UN session in which "we should be lucky to get ten votes out of 80."

And if, above all, he knows the handicaps under which he will apear at the summit meeting.

FEBRUARY 23, 1960

For the birthday of Dr. Du Bois

THIS new decade already is downcast.
So much laggage dragging from the past:
Rigged television shows the least, and yet
That is the most of our inquiring.
Sighing,
We quiz each other; guest and host agree
That manhood, like sainthood, is quaintly out of date.
Are scarcely aware that we lack the grace of shame
Who living among us would not do the same?

He would not,
And he dwells in our midst.
The decade shifts,
Confronting his steadfast ways.

In praising him,
We lift our lowered gaze.

—Eve Merriam

PROGRESSIVE WILL OPPOSE A McCARTHY FOLLOWER

Michael Essin runs for Milwaukee's second highest office

Special to the Guardian

MILWAUKEE

M. MICHAEL, ESSIN, widely-known civil liberties lawyer and head of the Progressive party of Milwaukee until its dissolution in 1956, has filed nomination papers for Milwaukee City Attorney, the city's second most important post.

His sole opponent, in a non-partisan contest April 5, will be John J. Fleming, a follower of the McCarthy political line who was defeated for the office in 1956 after an inflammatory campaign against City Attorney Walter J. Mattison.

Mattison, now in his 70's, after six four-year terms decided this year not to run again. Fleming immediately filed nomination papers for the office. The local Democratic Party leadership — although actively boosting one of several candidates against Henry S Reuss, a Democratic congressman, for the office of mayor in the same election—professed itself unable to find a candidate to oppose Fleming

LAST MINUTE MOVE: As the Jan. 26 deadline for filing nomination papers approached, it appeared that Fleming might this year move unopposed into the office for which he was rejected by the Milwaukee voters four years ago.

Less than a week before the filing deadline a group of liberals called on Essin and asked permission to circulate nomination papers for his candidacy. When he agreed, a signature campaign was initiated which in five days obtained more than 1,600 valid signatures to meet a minimum requirement of about 1,000. Essin formally announced his candidacy within two hours of the filing deadline.

Essin had himself opposed City Attorney Mattison in a celebrated local case in 1955, challenging loyalty oaths for tenants of public housing. Defeated in lower courts, Essin carried an appeal to the State Supreme Court without fee. The lower court was reversed, and the tenant loyalty oaths were knocked out in Milwaukee.

SECURITY CASE WON: Later Essin figured in a case of national prominence as attorney in the security clearance case of John Dressler, an installer for the Wisconsin Telephone Co. and an active member of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO. In February, 1956, Dressler received word that security clearance had been denied him, although he had never applied for clearance, not being employed on so-called "sensitive" work. Nevertheless the company fired him. With Essin as his lawyer the case moved toward the Supreme Court with a number of other cases challenging security procedures in private industry. Following a favorable Supreme Court decision in the key case, a Washington, D.C., district court on Jan. 7 declared denial of clearance to Dressler "null and void and of no legal effect."

Essin has been a leading figure in labor and civil liberties cases in Wisconsin and is especially well-known for his work in protecting the rights of foreign-born.

H.R.H. the New Baby--and how's YOUR cult?

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

THE EVE OF A GREAT royal event is a tense time for the British press. To fill the newsprint acreage set apart for the buildup, flocks of reporters gather with desperate faces outside the Palace; others, more comfortably but just as feverishly, seek inspiration in Fleet St. pubs as the clock ticks toward copy-deadline. Some of the best results have been obtained by the latter method.

In my day the champion in the field was a colleague who, peering into his sixth pink-gin with only minutes to go, perceived a little old lady walking from Scotland with a bunch of violets for Her Majesty. The little old lady covered the course several times over the years, earning this genius of alcoholic reportage a bonus.

As I write, the royal babe is still playing it for laughs, the lads have scraped every barrel for angles, and the suspense is getting awful. The most bonus-worthy "color" bit was the "bearded New Zealand seaman" in the crowd of pneumonia-seekers keeping vigil before the Palace, who brought a record-player "on which to celebrate the Royal birth by playing Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance." This character lasted for three days, after which "police warned: 'No music.' "

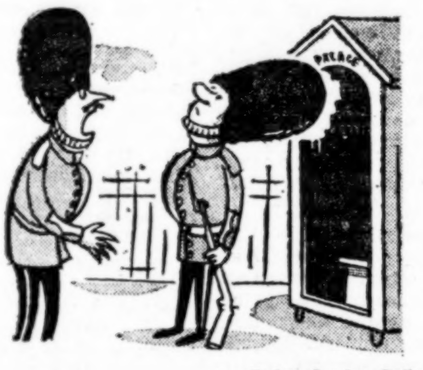
ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY got dragged into the act for vamp-till-ready copy. The Queen Mother, headlined as "Glamor Gran," let it be known that "childbirth is a very normal womanly thing"; she also bumped her leg on a chair, and it was revealed that "she does not like fancy drinks although her knowledge of champagne is outstanding."

Prince Philip, serene "Man of the Moment" on the day the babe was first expected, hung Commander of the British Empire insignia on a cricketer with this repartee about the current test matches in the West Indies: "Would you like to be out there?" **"Rather**, sir." Princess Anne's Brownie troop carried on studying plant life and rubbing two sticks together in the Palace gardens; its leader, "Brown Owl Miss Mary Millican," described the princess as "very excited."

When things looked darkest for Fleet Street, there turned up a lucky sop to the appetite it had whetted for royal tidbits. The **Mirror** led the pack with three entire pages on the first day for the news that the Queen was changing the family name from Windsor to Mountbatten-Windsor, so that "descendants will bear her husband's name as well as her own." The change, we were told, would effect no royal scion prior to about the year 2000.

APART FROM this expression of faith in monarchical durability, only lifelong students of our national mystery could appreciate the significance of what had happened. Royal name-changing is an old story in these parts, the Windsors having been Saxe-Coburg-Gothas when I was at school and the Mounthattens, Battenbergs. Prince Philip's name isn't Mountbatten anyway but Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg.

Afflicted with such other ancestors as the Mecklenburg-Strelitzes, Brandenburg-Anspachs, Saxe-Meiningens and Brunswick-Wolfenbuttels—not forgetting the mad Tsar Paul of Russia—the royal couple are understandably striving to be as British as a nice cup of tea, and the consensus is that they are doing a jolly good job of it. However, the **Mirror** asked darkly whether Labor leader Gaitskell had been consulted about the new name, and even the Tory **Telegraph** had "reservations" since the name Windsor is "as English as the oak."



Eccles, London Daily Worker

"What's the matter with you, Philpott—haven't you ever seen a stork before?"

The **Sunday Times** in an immense family tree showed two lonely figures, a George Smith and a Mary Browne, lurking among the German dukes and landgraves in "H.R.H. the New Baby's" six-generation ancestry. The paper added consolingly that the tree showed an "unusually low degree of intermarriage for Royal circles" since the maximum number of ancestors in six generations would be 126, and in fact there are all of 108. It also noted that one of the four British great-great-great-grandmothers was a bastard, but she had fixed that by marrying a Lord William Cavendish-Bentinck.

AMID ALL THE HOO-HA, the **Worker** stood as a lone daily voice of anti-monarchism. It saw "doubt and uncertainty" clouding the future of the Queen's offspring since, in her short lifetime, royal heads of state have dwindled from 57 to 23 ruling over a mere 8% of the world's population.

Yet British royalty-worship is stronger than it was 50 years ago, despite the taxpayers' bill for it now nearing $2,000,000 a year. Trade union and Labor Party leaders dote on the Queen, and weep for joy—as do most of the intellectual sneerers at the cult as reflected in the popular press—when awarded one of her titles.

At times like these I feel particularly foreign and lonely in my native land; yet in a world of personality cults I do not see Britain's national mystery as any more harmful and absurd than those of most other nations. Americans cannot easily brush off the British riposte to anti-royalty-worship cracks: "What about your movie stars?" Nor can they deny that the monarchist British are freer people today than the descendants of Jefferson and Paine.

At the height of the royal-baby furore a top comedian interviewed on BBC television said quite simply that he didn't believe in God—and absolutely nothing happened. This too makes reflective cud for Americans to chew.

It may mean nothing more than that—as one saloon-bar cynic commented—God has settled in God's country and the royal family has replaced Him in popular mythology here. But till the day dawns when we all "cast off the flowers with which our chains are bedecked," and stand up to face life unchained, let us say with the Spanish Aesop: "To each madman his own madness."

AFL-CIO meeting

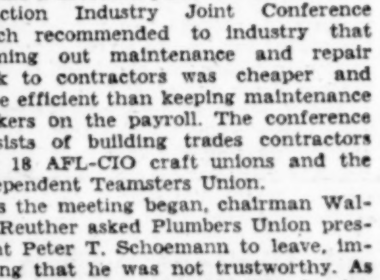
(Continued from Page 1)

pulsory arbitration. But at the council meeting Hayes said the plan had fallen apart. Unions in the Building and Construction Trades Dept. said the area of arbitration "must be sharply defined—and it hasn't been." Walter Reuther, speaking for unions in the Industrial Union Dept., said the arbitration plan was "rational, workable and equitable."

THE BLOW-UP: The issue exploded at a meeting of the Industrial Union Dept. to discuss a brochure published by the Construction Industry Joint Conference which recommended to industry that farming out maintenance and repair work to contractors was cheaper and more efficient than keeping maintenance workers on the payroll. The conference consists of building trades contractors and 18 AFL-CIO craft unions and the independent Teamsters Union.

As the meeting began, chairman Walter Reuther asked Plumbers Union president Peter T. Schoemann to leave, implying that he was not trustworthy. As Schoemann rose, he said: "I'm leaving and I'm never coming back."

Reuther accused the craft unions of joining a "union-busting" compact with Teamsters president James R. Hoffa. He pointed to the brochure which told industry that contracting for maintenance work saved the costs of vacations, pensions, welfare funds, training and the "cost of idle time." Tens of thousands of members of the auto, steel, electrical, chemical and oil unions are maintenance workers. Farmed-out work would be handled by craft union members.



Kallas, UE Canadian News, Otta.

"Before you jump with joy—that's my severance pay!"

AFL-CIO president George Meany, a former plumber, stepped in to plug the leak. He chastised both sides and announced that he would head a new committee to find a solution to the jurisdiction problem.

MEMBERSHIP DOWN: While union leaders have been squabbling over who will organize what, union membership has dropped alarmingly. John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO organizing director, reported to the council that 39% of the nation's working population currently are in unions; in 1955 at the time of the merger, 40% were organized. He said that while union membership had remained steady, the non-farm work force had increased by 2,000,000. In the last four years, Livingston's organizing staff has been cut from 339 to 160; of these only about half are assigned organizing duties.

Livingston's bleak picture was even an understatement. The February issue of **Monthly Labor Review**, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported that union membership in the U.S. dropped 500,000 from 1956 to 1958. AFL-CIO membership, reported at last September's convention, is less than 12,0000.000 (including Canadian members, it is 12,671,000). But seven years ago, total U.S. membership of AFL and CIO unions, not including the Teamsters, was 12,360,000.

BLOCK THAT PEACE: Organizing woes and personal difference were laid aside at the council meeting as the labor brass closed ranks against the threat of a thaw in the cold war. Meany announced that a historic labor conference on foreign affairs will be held April 19-20 in Washington or New York. The conference was to make known "labor's views" to President Eisenhower on the eve of the summit meeting and was to serve as a guide to the Presidential nominating conventions.

Invited speakers include President Eisenhower, Secy. of State Christian Herter, former President Harry S. Truman and former army chief of staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. The latter two are outspoken critics of the "Camp David spirit" and presumably will reflect the top labor leaders' views.

POLITICS AND PREJUDICE: The council offered little for a legislative program beyond support for an increased minimum wage in the view that little else could pass Congress. But to Meany labor's need for friends in Washington seemed subordinate to his prejudices. He told a press conference: "I feel terrible, just terrible about" the possibility that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), a Negro, would be chairman of the House Labor Committee when Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N.C.) retires at the end of the year. He accused Powell of "stirring up racial hatred" and of a record of absenteeism in Congress.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a Negro with whom Meany clashed last September over jimcrow in the AFL-CIO, jumped to Powell's defense. Other AFL-CIO union leaders privately questioned Meany's statement, but all kept silent.

One bushy set of raised eyebrows belonged to John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers. An editorial in the union paper said that Meany's "vitriolic attack on Rep. Powell . . . is, to put it mildly, sheer stupidity." The editorial added: "Just in case there are any questions in anyone's mind, the United Mine Workers of America believe that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is well qualified in every way to become chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives."

THE COMPARISON: Resentment and protest spread through the Negro community. The Baltimore **Afro-American** pointed out: "By the AFL-CIO's own count, Mr. Powell voted right 22 times, wrong twice and was not present for the rollcall six times." Barden, on the other hand, "voted wrong 20 times, right only five times and was absent five times." The paper also noted that Barden was one of the signers of the Southern manifesto against desegregation and last year was a moving force in the passage of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin "labor reform" law.

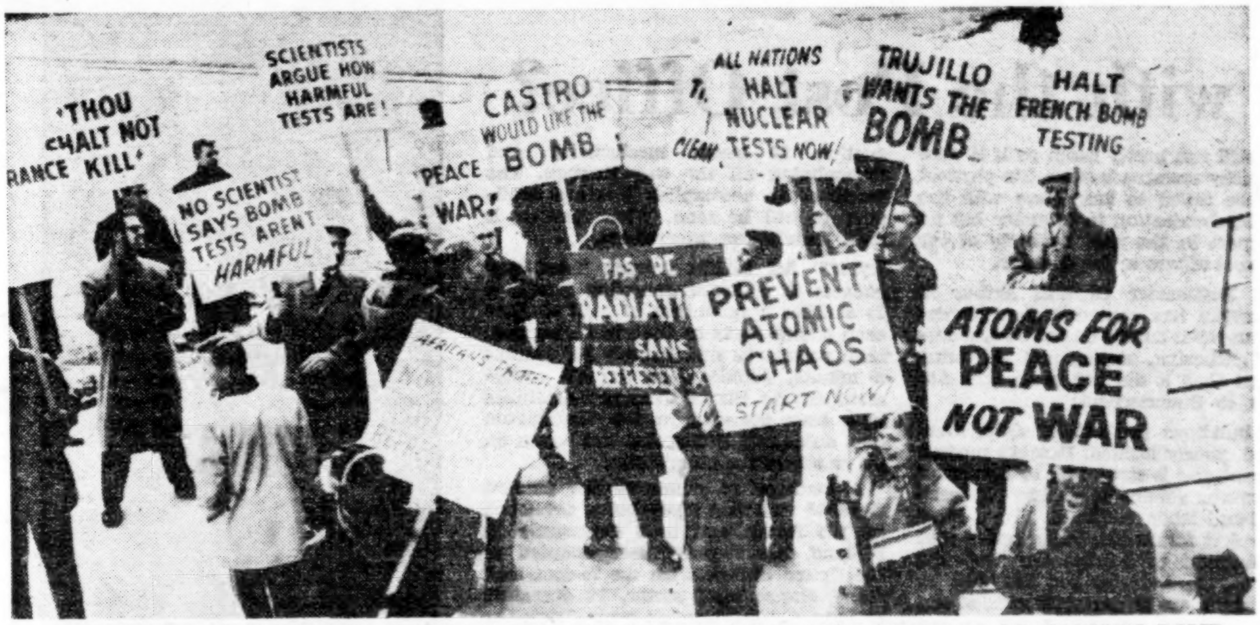
To recoup his standing as a civil rights advocate, Meany later pointed a finger at Vice President Richard M. Nixon for ignoring his suggestion to end discrimination in the construction industry in Washington. Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts which is charged with seeing that there is no discrimination in hiring on contracts by the government.

But Local 26 of the AFL-CIO Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the Washington area does not admit Negroes to membership. Consequently Negro electricians never work on Washington construction jobs. Legally, contractors can hire any qualified person if he joins the union in 30 days. But Washington contractors apparently have been content with the jimcrow system and no Negro has been hired and Nixon's committee has never pressed them.

NO RECORD: Meany said that in 1958 he proposed to find non-union Negro electricians for construction jobs and if Local 26 refused them membership after they were on the job, he would "crack down on the local." But, Meany said, Nixon's committee never acknowledged his offer. John A. Roosevelt, speaking for the committee, said there was no written record of Meany's proposal. He also pointed out that Meany has never attended a committee meeting since its inception in 1953.

In other actions, at the council meeting:

- The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers was threatened with disciplinary action if it did not drop the color bar "within a reasonable time."
- The AFL-CIO general board, made up of top officers of all affiliated unions, was ordered to meet after the political conventions to endorse a candidate. But George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and former head of the labor committees for Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Adlai Stevenson, indicated that he would likely "sit out" the election.


'THOU SHALT NOT KILL'
RANCE
SCIENTISTS ARGUE HOW HARMFUL TESTS ARE!
NO SCIENTIST SAYS BOMB TESTS AREN'T HARMFUL
CASTRO WOULD LIKE THE BOMB
PEACE WAR!
ALL NATIONS HALT NUCLEAR TESTS NOW!
CLEAN
TRUJILLO WANTS THE BOMB
HALT FRENCH BOMB TESTING
PAS DE RADIATI SANS REPRESEN
PREVENT ATOMIC CHAOS START NOW!
ATOMS FOR PEACE NOT WAR
AFRICANS PROTEST

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENTS TELL THE CAMPUS WHAT THEY THINK OF DE GAULLE'S BOMB

"No radiation without representation" is one of the slogans of these pickets marching in front of the university's Northrup Auditorium. The rally, sponsored by the Student Fellowship of Reconciliation, protested the Sahara test and the enlargement of the "atomic club" planned by the President and Congress.

PEACEFUL VILLAGERS WORSHIP PROPERTY VALUE

Deerfield, Ill: Negroes keep out!

IN A QUIET VILLAGE 24 miles north of Chicago, 10,500 middle-class white people used to live in peace and harmony, troubled only by crab grass and mortgages. The town's religious institutions include seven Protestant churches and one Catholic, but most seemed to worship at the altar of Property Value.

Three months ago news that a dozen Negro families might build homes in the village turned most of the sedate residents of Deerfield, Ill., into hysterical babbling bigots. For some the issue was prejudice; for others it was fear of strangers; but for most it was a threat to "property values." The issue is still not settled, but the builders of a proposed interracial project are determined to end jimcrow in Deerfield.

There are unwritten jimcrow signs in Chicago's suburbs, just as there are in the cozy communities surrounding most Northern cities. As Chicago's Negro population has increased—2,000 come from the South every month—and overflowed the city's ghettos, middle-class whites have fled to the suburbs. There, they have fallen in with long-standing prejudice to form idyllic white Christian communities.

THE PLAN: Some moves have been made, with moderate success, to break down the barriers. Four years ago the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) set up a "housing opportunities" program to "make housing available to all people without discrimination by education and encouragement of individual conscience."

Last summer, encouraged by the Quaker program, a group of Chicagoans led by Negro surgeon Dr. Arthur J. Falls, purchased a 22-acre lot in Deerfield. In association with Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., who had built four interterracial projects in Philadelphia and Princeton, they organized Progress Development Corp. Their plan was to build 51 houses on the Deerfield site in the $30,000-$35,000 range. Of these, 10 or 12 were to be rented to Negroes.

The system of assigning specific quotas for Negroes (called "controlled occupancy") is designed, as Milgram explained, to insure that the community does not become all Negro or all white. If a large proportion is set aside for Negroes, Milgram said, whites might not want to buy, and the project would become jimcrow.

THE RECTOR: Progress directors include, in addition to Dr. Falls, who is chairman, John W. Hunt, a lawyer in the firm headed by Adlai E. Stevenson; Charles Benton, son of William Benton, former Democratic Senator from Connecticut; and Richard J. Nelson, manager of civic affairs of Inland Steel. The company's advisory council includes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

Progress planned to work through church and civic groups to build a "sound climate" in Deerfield before announcing its intention to sell to Negroes. But word leaked to Rev. Jack Parker, rector of Deerfield's St. Gregory Protestant Episcopal Church. On Nov. 15 he told his congregation of the builders' plan. He said he stood with the Episcopal Church's position against discrimination, "however, in this local situation we do not indorse the builder or his methods."

Parker's sermon touched off a panic. Wild rumors circulated about a Negro housing project. The president of the village board announced: "The people are demanding that action be taken to maintain their property values and the social fabric of the village." He asked Milgram to set money in escrow for five years to compensate property owners if they suffered losses as a result of the interracial project.

THE BIGOTS: Milgram, who is a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, turned down the offer. He said also that it was against his principles to build other than interracial developments. Progress began building two model homes on the Deerfield site and searched for prospective buyers.

At the town meeting called to plan counter action, bigotry reared its head. A woman asked: "What kind of white people would move into that development with them, anyway?" Another shouted: "We moved here from Chicago to get away from them."

Opponents of the project were organized into the North Shore Residents Assn., headed by Harold C. Lewis, a Chicago investment banker. The project also had its supporters: Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights and the North Suburban Human Relations Council.

But opponents far outnumbered supporters. At a subsequent town meeting attended by 600, only eight persons spoke for the project. One was a high school teacher who said: "I teach American history and I have taught many of your children. I could not continue in good conscience to teach if I were not in favor of the integrated community."

"Fire him," someone shouted.

He answered: "Firing doesn't frighten me a bit. If there is a shortage more acute than housing, it is the shortage of teachers."

THE POLL: To banker Lewis the Deerfield fight had wider significance. "They are trying to force integration down the throats of the people of Deerfield," he said. "If they get away with this here, it will encourage other builders throughout the country to do the same thing."

His association conducted a poll to see if residents wanted Negroes in town. When the vote was tallied Dec. 6, 3,507 had voted against, 460 for and 56 had no opinion.

At the site, Progress ran into all sorts of harassments. Building Dept. inspectors found rarely-invoked "violations" to slow construction. One night 19 upright supports were chopped out of the model homes. Window frames were broken and lumber destroyed. A supporter of the project found a partially burned cross on his lawn. The mood of the town became increasingly ugly.

THE VILLAGE FATHERS: But village officials found a more genteel method for dealing with the builders. The Deerfield Park Board sent a letter to Progress Dec. 8 offering $166,999 for the site (it was bought for $113,000). The letter warned that if the offer were not accepted, the land would be condemned for park purposes.

Progress officials turned down the bid. Hunt said: "The property is absolutely not for sale at any price. This obvious subterfuge is an attempt to get around the Illinois and the U.S. Constitutions."

Village officials moved a referendum for a $500,000 bond issue to acquire—by purchase or condemnation—Progress' site and other land for parks. The village approved the measure Dec. 21, 2,633 to 1,212.

The next day Progress brought a $750,000 damage suit against 21 village officials, the park board and the residents' association. The builders also sought a court order to block condemnation of the land and an injunction restraining village officials from interfering with construction.

A TIME IS COMING: Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry issued a temporary restraining injunction but postponed other action pending hearings.

Hearings were held last month and a decision is due soon. But regardless of the outcome, Dr. Falls said, "We will fight this just as far as we have to go."

Support for the project has come recently from the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. It was also revealed that President Eisenhower instructed the Federal Housing Administration to "study immediately the situation in Deerfield."

Deerfield is a test of the right of all people to live where they please. If the fight is won, the way will be open for hundreds of other communities. On a hopeful note Robert Gruenberg summed up in **The Nation:**

"A time is coming for a new alignment of values, human as well as real estate."

NEW TRIAL ASKED

Highlander Folk School's charter revoked

HIGHLANDER Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., for 28 years an outstanding interracial adult educational center, was stripped of its state charter on Feb. 16. Cecil D. Banstetter, Nashville lawyer defending the school, announced he would file a motion for a new trial and would press the case "through every possible judicial channel in search of justice for the school."

Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chattin ruled that the school violated its charter by "permitting integration in its school work" He ordered a receiver to wind up the school's affairs.

THEY'RE GOING ON: It was believed the judge has authority to put his order into effect pending an appeal, but Myles Horton, school president, said:

"We are going ahead with our current educational program. We have a residential workshop for ministers and social workers scheduled for the coming week-end. Our extension program is also continuing for the present. This ruling, as far as I have been able to ascertain, does not interfere with our current program. If I am wrong about that, someone will have to tell me, but there has been no court order stopping anything yet."

The defense had argued that Tennessee's 59-year-old segregation laws prohibiting integrated classes and workshops had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but Judge Chattin ruled that the Supreme Court decision applied to public but not private schools. He said the state's laws "as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid."

THE BACKGROUND: Judge Chattin's ruling is the latest development in a long campaign by the state to close the school. Last July police raided it as a "public nuisance" and its main building was padlocked temporarily on a charge that beer was sold there without a license.

In November a jury handed down an advisory verdict that the school was operated for "the personal gain and enrichment" of Myles Horton. Judge Chattin cited both these earlier cases in his order revoking the school's charter, and he voided a deed of a plot of school grounds to Horton upon which he had built a home at his own expense. Testimony showed that for 20 years of the school's existence, Horton had drawn no salary, and currently receives $9,000 a year which is considered low when compared to similar posts.

If the Chattin ruling stands, it could affect many other Tennessee colleges and universities where racially integrated classes are conducted.

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ANOTHER BOOST IN RATES DUE

What's wrong with the Post Office?

By Frank Bellamy

AMERICANS who buy stamps and mail letters stand to lose a lot of pennies if Congress grants President Eisenhower's request for increased postal rates.

Without a lobby to protect its interests, the stamp-buying and letter-mailing public will be out a total of $554,000,000 if Congress goes along with the President's budget request and raises first-class postal charges.

That is the estimated amount, $554,000,000, that adding a penny to both the 4c letter rate and the 7c air mail rate would squeeze from the public pocket. The President's announced concern is to reduce the Post Office deficit and balance the budget.

The public's? As always, cheap and fast mail. Is it getting it? Not always. While a 4c letter mailed to any point within the 3,000,000 square miles of the nation is still a bargain, the time it takes to get there often seems more in keeping with the horse and buggy 1890s than the missile 1960s.

THE ADJECTIVES: Congress, it would appear, would be well advised to weigh criticism of that much maligned but still vital institution—the Post Office Department—before deciding whether to boost its rates.

Choice expletives employed in recent years by newspapers and magazines to describe the postal service have included: "old-fashioned," "slow-going," "inefficient," "antediluvian," "neo-pony express," "sloppy," "crippled" and "outmoded."

Edward R. Murrow, in a "See It Now" report on the Post Office two years ago, described it this way: "Once a source of universal pride, it is today a second-class antique."

Where there's so much adjective-slinging there must be some fault to find. Despite some progress toward modernization of postal facilities, the service is deteriorating in a number of respects:

- Lines at many post office windows have grown longer, and deliveries in many areas less certain, as volume of mail handled (double the World War II load) continues to increase and to put even greater strains on the department's aging and inadequate facilities.
- Everything costs more. Not only have first-class rates jumped 33%. Parcel Post charges went up an average 17% Feb. 1. And postal money orders over $10 now cost 30c, double what most banks get.
- The Postal Savings System, which serves 1,700,000 depositors (average deposit: $600) is again in danger of being abolished by Congress. It was saved from extinction last year only by the vigorous protests of the postal clerks.

UNSWIFT COURIERS: While the vast bulk of the mail still goes through with statistically only a small percentage of error or delay, the exceptions, by common experience of many a citizen, are as noticeable as ever. The Senate Post Office Committee, running a series of test mailings, found it took two days for a letter to cover the 370 miles between Bristol, Va., and Washington, D.C. (average speed: 8 mph), and it took almost six days for one to get from Forrest Grove, Ore., to Washington (average speed: 23 mph).

A **Newsweek** survey last July 13 came up with these examples:

Atlanta-Denver (1,440 miles), 5 days.
New York-Detroit (628 miles), 3 days.
Palo Alto, Calif.-San Francisco (31 miles), four days.

A New York magazine editor recently added one of his own: 45 blocks within New York City, six days.

"Considering the built-in handicaps," **Newsweek** said, "the wonder is not that delivery of a letter may take three or four days, but that delivery is made at all."

OUT OF STEP: One of the largest businesses in the world, with an annual volume of 61.2 billion pieces of mail, 500,000 employes and 30,000 trucks, the Post Office is still run pretty much as if it were a Kentucky crossroads store. Its physical plant has failed to keep pace with the times. Mechanization in industry has no counterpart in the vast majority of the 35,750 post offices in the country.

Even Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield has conceded that his department relies largely on the same methods of gathering, sorting and delivering the mail that it did 100 years ago. According to Summerfield:

"Its buildings are out of date, overcrowded, poorly located. It lacks modern equipment and is struggling to handle an ever-growing volume of mail by old-fashioned hand-labor methods . . . Even the simplest forms of mechanization that I am familiar with personally from my experience in industry for the past 30 years, which are so obviously needed and so inexpensive to buy, have not been available to the Post Office Department."

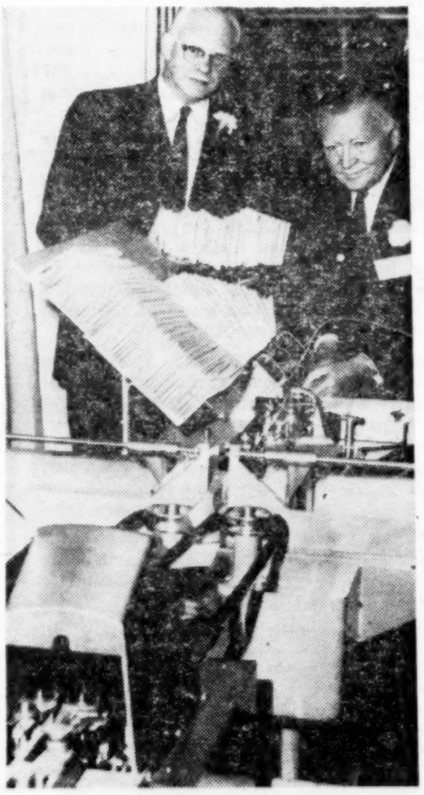
That was in an interview with **U.S. News & World Report** May 24, 1957. The department's modernization program, instituted since then, has wrought wonders in half a dozen larger post offices but left all others untouched.

HOW IT'S DONE: The average letter requires 11 handlings between sender and receiver. To start with, mail sacks are dumped from trucks into carts—by hand. The carts are pushed by hand to facing tables where the mail is hand-stacked, one letter at a time, with the stamp in the upper right hand corner. More than 200 of the 2,000 men who work in the New York City post office every night do nothing but face mail.

Next the letters are put through a canceling machine, the sole piece of mechanical equipment in most post offices. From the canceling machine the mail goes to clerks who stand before racks and pigeonhole it for destination. Because each man can sort into only 50 or 65 cubbyholes, a secondary sorting is usually necessary.

Finally, from the sorting racks the mail goes into the proper mailbags, then the mailbags into the proper train or truck. Most of this, too, is done by hand.

Instead of this sort of costly piece work, the Post Office needs cheap mass production. It needs mechanizing and streamlining all the way through. The machines to accomplish this are available, or will be soon. What remains is their installation everywhere.



BOTTLE-NECK BREAKER

Postmaster General Summerfield (r.) demonstrates a new time-and-labor-saving device at Detroit's Parade of Postal Progress—but there aren't enough of them.

TWICE AS FAST: Among these new gadgets is a facing-canceling machine. It shuffles a mountain of mail so that each stamp faces in the right direction, then postmarks and cancels 500 stamps a minute, double what the old equipment can do. Six of these new machines have been installed in the Washington post office and production has begun on a few others for other cities.

A machine to eliminate the ancient ritual of man and pigeonholes, developed by the Dutch and used extensively in Holland, has recently been adapted in the United States. With the 75-foot-long Pitney-Bowes mail sorter, 12 operators can sort 43,000 letters an hour—triple the manual rate. Each letter passes on a conveyor belt before the eyes of a postal worker, who pushes keys to direct it to one of 300 cubbyholes. Another version, developed by Burroughs, sorts 54,000 letters an hour to 279 destinations. The Post Office has ten on order.

Another bottleneck-breaker is the semi-automatic parcel post sorter, the first of which is now in operation in Baltimore. It moves packages over a conveyor belt to 21 chutes. One man runs it. A second parcel sorter, the Webb, has been installed in the main post office in Washington. It sorts 15,000 packages per hour into 32 chutes—double the manual rate—and all but eliminates the use of hampers and hand trucks.

THINGS TO COME: Other companies are tinkering with electronic scanners that "see" and "read" typewritten addresses. One pilot model of the "Eye" can read 18 destinations and drop each letter in the proper slot. But even the electronic intellect of this astonishing machine is not yet able to read handwriting in all its infinite variety.

As badly needed, and far less costly than these imposing machines, are simple self-service devices in the lobbies of post offices to reduce the long and irritating lines before windows. (This writer spent 25 minutes in a line last month merely to pay two cents postage due on an air mail post card.)

Lobbies need scales for self-weighing of mail, stamp machines that will return the right change. The Post Office has contracted for two field test models of what it calls the "Robot Vendor." This machine dispenses a choice of three denominations of stamps, two sizes of envelopes, a book of stamps, a post card, and a sheet of writing paper. It delivers correct change. It would be particularly helpful when windows are closed.

WELCOMED BY WORKERS: New machines have the approval of most postal employes. Those now enduring substandard conditions—poor lighting, insufficient space, inferior ventilation, in old-fashioned, outmoded post office buildings—can only welcome the remodeling that would accompany installation of machinery.

Postal clerks, whose jobs are now endlessly repetitive and cyclic, hope that mechanization will eliminate drudgery. Others are not so sure that being hitched to a tireless machine will prove any less monotonous and tedious.

But the most important factor in the general acceptance of post office mechanization is the promise that it will not throw any Civil Service-protected employes out of work. Temporary employes may be laid off but not career employes.

Those who remain will insist on being upgraded and paid more money. They will insist on reasonable standards of production, that is, on protection against speedup.

THE COST: Although it would take billions to put these machines everywhere they're needed, observers agree that they would quickly pay for themselves. A private management firm estimated, for instance, that spending $93,000,000 for modern equipment in the Chicago post office would cut the payroll by nearly $17,000,000 a year. A mail flow system in Detroit, which uses an integrated network of conveyor belts, paid for itself in less than two years.

THE FRIENDLY POSTMAN

Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds — but a rundown, antiquated plant does.

Post offices in which substantial mechanization has taken place or is contemplated include those in Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore and Providence. The twenty-million-dollar post office under construction in Providence will be the first fully integrated automatic facility in the nation. A similar installation will make the new Oakland, Calif., post office a model of postal mechanization on the West Coast.

Present plans call for 4,000 new post offices completed or under construction by the end of this year. Future plans call for modernization or replacement of an additional 8,000 post offices due to inadequate space and obsolescence. Post master General Summerfield has reported that "before our overhauling program is completed, nearly one-third of our 36,000 post offices in the country will be remodeled or replaced."

SOME OBJECTIONS: Critics cite three objections to Summerfield's program:

- Only a handful of the new post offices will be government-owned. The vast majority will be built by private industry and then leased to the government. The profit the private investors make on the leases is bound to raise the long-run cost to the public.
- The scheme is not grandiose enough. Why stop at modernizing or replacing one-third of all post offices? Why not a gigantic public works program, rivaling the post office building boom of the '30s, to bring all 35,750 post offices up to date?
- The modernization program, however modest, depends upon continuing Congressional approval and appropriations—a less than certain commodity.

20-YEAR LAPSE: Congress, it should be remembered, appropriated absolutely nothing for 20 years—from 1938 to 1958—for the building of new post offices. Then in 1958 the Eisenhower administration announced it would ask Cnogress for $500,000,000 over a period of years to buy equipment for the leased buildings and to remodel others. Expenditures for

(Continued on Page 7)

JUSTICE IN WEST GERMANY

The Duesseldorf trial: The charge is peace

By Gordon Schaffer
Special to the Guardian

DUESSELDORF

IN THE CALM of a courtroom here, six leaders of the West German peace movement sit facing five judges. Hour after hour, two judges take turns to read an endless succession of documents on which the prosecution bases its case that the accused men committed acts—some ten years old—hostile to the West German State. Spectators cannot conceal their amazement, for the statements call for disarmament, friendship with all nations, and coexistence between states whatever their economic and social systems. They speak of the need for Germans—East and West—to find a way to restore the unity of their country.

If these demands are treason, what sort of state is being created in Adenauer Germany? If these men are to be condemned, what is the role of the horrifying list of former Nazis who occupy high positions in the West German state?

These are the questions that press insistently as one listens to the trial. And slowly a pattern emerges. The questions of the prosecutor are directed to proving that the peace leaders in West Germany want the same things as the peace leaders in East Germany. That is what the West German government wants to stamp as a crime. If it succeeds, it has a ready-made weapon to crush the growing movement in favor of discussions with the German Democratic Republic.

CENSORED WORDS: The prosecution never once allows the words, "German Democratic Republic," to be heard in the case it puts to the court. Always it is the "Soviet Zone." The name is even changed in official G.D.R. communications.

If it be a crime to declare in favor of coexistence with the G.D.R., then Adenauer can stamp out the opposition in his own country to his policy of refusing any moves for disengagement of forces in Germany and Central Europe. It will give an even freer hand to the men who are pressing for nuclear weapons along the artificial frontier which divides the two Germanys and who openly proclaim their readiness to jeopardize world peace by demands for territories in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Why, if this is the purpose, does the West German press and radio throw a mantle of silence over the proceedings? Why does the government itself remain so silent about it? The comparison quickly comes to mind of that other trial at Leipzig in the early days of the Nazi regime when Dimitroff defied Goering.

The answer to that question is that the Nazis had already crushed the German people when they put Dimitroff on trial. They wanted a show trial and they were contemptuous of world opinion. In West Germany today, the situation is far different. The authorities are alarmed at the reaction overseas to the wave of anti-Semitic outbursts which had the effect of revealing to the world how many former Nazis and former architects of the policy of persecuting and murdering the Jews are still in positions of authority. They are conscious of the strong body of support for the ideals of the peace movement in West Germany.

DEFENSE WINNING: So they wanted a quiet, quick trial, so that they could have a weapon in hand to suppress any opposition, particularly in these vital months when Adenauer has proclaimed his purpose to make agreement at the summit impossible.

In this battle of wits, the defense is winning; the trial is now in its fourth month. The prosecution sought to strengthen its case by linking the West German peace movement with the World Council of Peace, but the defense answered by bringing witnesses from all over the world to testify to the peaceful objectives of the world peace movement, Baron Allard and Isabelle Blum from Belgium, Prof. Bernal and the Dean of Canterbury from Britain, Prof. Hirano from Japan, Lady Jessie Street from Australia, Dr. Rodmadke and Bishop Novac from Czechoslovakia.

Witnesses from the Federal Republic have also come to bear testimony to the peaceful intentions and patriotism of the accused and not even the prosecution could smear them as "communists." The most devastating evidence came from Wilhelm Elfes, formerly a close friend of Adenauer, who told the court that this friendship ended early in 1948 when Adenauer admitted that a preventive war against Russia was being dscussed.

THE KIND OF COEXISTENCE THAT ADENAUER CAN'T STAND
Kids from East and West Berlin at a party on the line dividing the city's two parts, sponsored by W. Berlin's Kreuzberg district.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT: So it has gone on for week after week, and in the last few days, it has even broken through the barrier of silence, with the Hamburg **Die Welt** publishing a long article in which it tries to justify the proceedings, but at any rate has to tell the German public what it is all about.

Now comes a new move which will be hard to smother with press silence. The West German ambassador in Moscow is said to have stated that the six accused men pursued aims hostile to the constitution. That is what they are supposed to be on trial for. So the defense lawyers, who include D. N. Pritt, the famous British Queen's Counselor, are filing an application for an injunction against the Federal government to restrain it from committing contempt of its own courts.

As I sat in the courtroom, I remembered that less than half a mile away in the luxurious Park Hotel a certain Adolf Hitler, whom most people then regarded as a minor adventurer, addressed in 1932 the assembled industrialists of Duesseldorf and persuaded them to finance him as the "bulwark against Bolshevism." I remembered too that the fundamental law of the Federal Republic lays down that "all actions aimed at hampering the peaceful cooperation of nations and at preparing aggressive war are against the constitution."

I think that when the facts are known, millions of people all over the world will realize the danger to humanity when men who respect that fundamental law are in the dock and those who disregard it are in high office.

Post Office story

(Continued from Page 6)

postal research and capital improvements in fiscal 1959 came to $58,400,000—chicken feed in view of the job to be done.

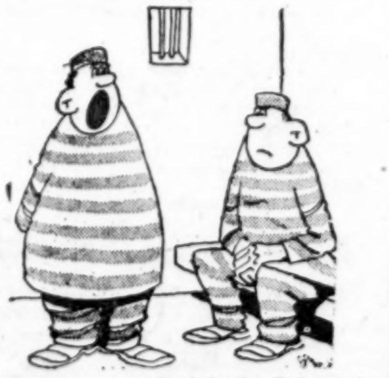
Sen. Olin D. Johnston, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, has estimated the total bill at "no less than $5,000,000,000"—an amount, he added, that "terrifies and scares the Congressmen and the Senators."

The truth is that Congress is downright stingy when it comes to spending money for postal improvements. Seemingly ready to authorize in the neighborhood of $50,000,000,000 for "defense" this year, it is not at all certain about spending one-thousandth of that sum for post office modernization.

THE DEFICIT: For its part, the administration seems more intent on keeping the Post Office deficit low than on setting its standard of service high. The postal deficit over the last 13 years, 1947-59, totaled $6.8 billion. It is estimated that it will run an additional $567,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, and another $554,000,000 in fiscal 1961 unless Congress goes along with Eisenhower's request for upward rate revisions.

The major question still undecided is whether the Post Office should be a service agency, supported to a large extent by all the taxpayers, or whether its expenses should be met through the stamps bought by the people who use the mails.

Critics of the administration's "deficit phobia" contend that the Post Office is a public service, not a business. Never mind the deficit, they say; give the people service.



Dyad, London Daily Worker
"Well, at least we've got security."

They also point out that the Post Office performs many functions for which it receives no pay. Its free disservices include registering aliens, censoring "pornographic" literature like **Lady Chatterley's Lover,** stopping "subversive" literature from abroad, and dispensing income tax forms.

THE CREDIT SIDE: But it performs services too. It takes the deer and grouse census, hands out flags for the funerals of ex-servicemen. It receives and transmits funds for volunteer charities—heart, cancer, polio and the like. It handles free mail to the blind.

Rural Free Delivery is perhaps its most conspicuous contribution to public welfare, costing $245,000,000 last year, far more than the revenue it brought in. The nation's 31,000 rural carriers serve 34,000,000 persons. More than 100 make their appointed rounds on horseback, nearly as many by shallow-draft boat. There are 32 airplane routes, for instance, to a group of islands in Lake Erie; seven foot routes; and one dog sled route, on St. Lawrence Island off Alaska.

Newspapers and magazines also cost the Post Office money. Representative George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.) estimated last summer that the Post Office loses $9,400,000 yearly delivering **Life,** $6,100,000 on **Saturday Evening Post,** $4,800,000 on **Reader's Digest,** and so on.

Defenders of the second-class rate point out that increasing it would hurt small publications, progressive journals among them.

PETTY POLITICS: But almost everyone seems in agreement—except mail order houses and fund raisers—that almost nobody would suffer if third-class rates went up and the flow of "junk mail" (mostly advertising circulars) diminished.

Whatever action Congress takes on postal rates and capital improvements, there is little likelihood that it will free the postal system from petty politics.

Candidates for the job take the necessary Civil Service examination; then the names of the three highest are sent to the Postmaster General for the selection of one. He usually picks one with the same politics as the party in power, then sends the name to the Senate for confirmation. Such selection of postmasters hurts both efficiency and ambition, its opponents say.

Then too, each time there's a new administration there's a new Postmaster General. Contrary to what might have been expected of an auto dealer from Flint, Mich., Summerfield has made a better postmaster general than many of his Democratic predecessors. But that is less a tribute to his wise management than a criticism of the predecessors' do-nothingism.

SMALL STEP: "When it came to improving the service," **Newsweek** said, "Summerfield followed the policy of making haste slowly. He painted the mailboxes red, white, and blue; put ball-point pens in the post offices; and decentralized operations to give 15 district postmasters the power to make routine decisions—but, at the same time, he cut down further on business deliveries.

"And yet, the post office was so backward until Summerfield came along, that, even though he made haste slowly, Summerfield has done more to modernize it than any of his predecessors."

The postal system has taken a tiny step in the right direction. But what is needed is a giant leap forward. The Post Office is a government monopoly, and its 180,000,000 customers have a right to expect it to be at least as efficient as Bell Telephone, General Motors and the other private monopolies.

The farm message

(Continued from Page 1)

than originally planned and "leaves the door open for compromise."

Young led the revolt of anti-Benson Senators who forced the changes. Other GOP rebels were Senators Mundt (S.D.), Schoeppel (Kans.), Allot (Colo.), Dworshak (Idaho) and Curtis (Neb.).

Lacking a united farm policy itself, the Democratic reaction varied from that of Sen. Symington (Mo.), who said the way was now open for "sound farm legislation in the Congress," to that of Sen. Johnston (S.C.) that "there's nothing that Congress can pass that Eisenhower won't veto, and there's nothing that the President can recommend that a Democrat would want to vote for."

AN UNKEPT PROMISE: Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) called the message "election year propaganda" and charged that President Eisenhower's unkept 1952 election promise of 100 percent parity for farmers showed what could be expected of "new promises." Humphrey, who is popular in farm areas, is pushing his Family Farm Program Development Bill (S-2502). This would (1) set up producer-controlled marketing programs; (2) give special aid to expanding farm product demand; (3) provide direct payments to family farmers when needed to maintain a decent minimum income.

In the House 16 Democrats led by Agriculture Committee vice chairman Poage (D-Tex.) introduced HR 10355 which would replace government price supports by direct "compensatory payments," whenever prices fell too far, limited to $5,000 per farmer. A revision of the approach initiated by the Progressive Party in 1948—and later popularly associated with Charles A. Brannan, Truman's Secretary of Agriculture—HR 10355 would (1) establish producer-directed marketing quotas for major commodities; (2) end government accumulation of additional commodity surpluses; (3) reduce existing surpluses 10% a year through a "payment in kind" program; (4) retire more acres from production than is done under the present "soil bank" plan.

FOOTBALL FOR 1960: Rep. McGovern (D-S.D.), who will oppose Mundt for the Senate, said: "This program will not only raise farm income but will do so at a fraction of the present farm program cost through the curtailment of costly government storage."

As expected, the farm problem is quickly turning into the prime football of the 1960 election. **Behind all the political talk and buck passing is the plain fact that American farmers are in serious trouble and the farm situation is an incredibly costly mess. With great understatement, the President referred to "a most vexing domestic problem—the low net income of many of our farmers and excessive production of certain farm products."**

A SICK AGRICULTURE: Caught in the vise of rising costs and low farm prices, the 1959 net income of farmers fell $2.1 billion, 16% below 1958. The total net income of $11.2 billion in 1959 contrasts with $17.3 in 1947. These overall figures, which include the income of the big farm operators, hide the poverty and distress of millions of small and medium-size farmers. Latest available data shows that over 50% of all farm families have a total money income of less than $2,500 a year.

"A HAT LIKE MANDEL'S"

That's what the touring Premier of the Russian Federal Republic, Dmitri S. Polyansky (r.), said to Illinois Gov. Stratton (l.) when the Governor asked him what he would like as a gift. Mandel Terman, otherwise known as "Mr. Chicago," watches with approval. P.S. The Premier got the hat.

Confirming these statistics, a midwestern farm expert wrote to the GUARDIAN: "Agriculture is much sicker than is commonly realized. Most farmers get less than $1 an hour for their labor, allowing nothing whatsoever for interest on invested capital. . . . The average farmer in our area makes between $1,500 and $2,000 a year. . . . Few of them have to pay any income tax."

THE BENSON WAY: Government-held farm surpluses now surpass $9 billion and cost $1.25 billion a year just for storage. These surpluses are growing steadily. Total Federal spending on agriculture is $5.6 billion, the third largest item in the Budget.

The Eisenhower-Benson approach to this "vexing problem" has been to cut farm output by lowering farm prices through lower Federal price supports. The theory has been that this return to the natural laws of the "free market" would solve the problem by reducing output. Farmers would plant less and many "marginal" farmers would get out from under the threat of bankruptcy.

It hasn't worked out this way. Quite the contrary: the result has been disastrous. **Production and surpluses have continued to rise, government costs have soared, farm income has fallen and farmers' distress and poverty has increased.**

Lamont forced off air, demands inquiry

A PROGRAM entitled "Senator McCarthy Ten Years After—Patriot or Demagogue?" was taped for broadcast on New York's WMCA on the night of Feb. 19. The participants were Dr. Corliss Lamont, author of several books and pamphlets on civil liberties, and himself a victim of the McCarthy witch-hunt; and William Rusher, publisher of the National Review, an ultra-conservative weekly.

Twenty-four hours before air time the program was canceled. WMCA said it acted because it objected to Dr. Lamont, who had been indicted on a charge of contempt of Congress for telling the McCarthy Committee in 1953 that his views were his own business. His was a First Amendment case. It was later thrown out by the courts.

R. Peter Strauss, WMCA president, said: "We feel that many other people can better express the anti-McCarthy viewpoint than Mr. Lamont, who has been so closely identified with left-wing causes." He offered Dr. Lamont a chance to go on the late Barry Gray show that same night, but Dr. Lamont, who is also a lecturer at Columbia University, refused. He said he wanted to fight the matter on a "free speech issue." In a telegram to the GUARDIAN he said:

"It is a clear violation of free speech that Station WMCA should have thrown me off the pro and con radio debate. As one of McCarthy's victims I had plenty of first-hand information to present.

"I am asking the Federal Communications Commission to investigate."

RESORTS

A Mother's Questions About Her Child's Camp

"Will my child be as happy in Camp Calumet as the children who now look upon it as their vacation home?"

"Will the Calumet 'way of life' be a strengthening development in my child's formative years?"

AND AN ANSWER

For there is a Calumet "way of life" and your responsibility as a parent is to judge its value to your child.

CAMP CALUMET is interracial, non-sectarian and co-ed. We believe a child grows best where the essence of democracy is learned through group living—where every child is secure in the comfort of adult love and has equal opportunity to earn the respect of companions.

GROUP LIVING—according to age level (Calumet and its associated TAC goes from 6-16)—is the foundation of the Calumet program. Your child is encouraged and guided to the fullest participation in the planning and doing of the group. The many wonderful, exciting experiences of country life are more deeply enjoyed because they are mutually discovered.

THE KEY to the success of such a program is the Staff of Group Leaders and Counselors. We suggest you meet the mature, professionally trained, dedicated men and women who are the core of Calumet's 1960 staff. They are typified by our Head Counselor whose ability, experience and understanding won the love of our campers and respect of their parents. Judge for yourself the ability of these teachers of youth to make your child's summer a happy fruitful time. The goal of our Counselors is to stimulate your child's inner growth and self-realization. (The amazingly good food, the healthful activities, the careful precautions will make your child's physical growth a thing of joy and wonder to you.)

ONE EXAMPLE of the Calumet approach: A focus of activity for each group is their own Woodland Den. Explored and selected by each group, a Den Site is staked and claimed. Then as the group decides and works, the Den becomes the place of their shared dreams. This is their place of pow-wow and secluded relaxation. This is their Den—separate and apart from the comfortable cabins where they sleep, their modern dining hall or their glass-enclosed Social Hall with its spacious dance floor and professional stage.

THE SAME principle of group work and group planning is the thread which runs through all Calumet activities. Your child will be engaged in the Committee which plans the weekly program. Waterfront, athletics, acting, music, dances, trips, photography, shop, animals, nature, pioneering—each activity has a Committee of interest. The plans the Committee works out with Counselor guidance go before the weekly Town Hall of all campers, so all can share in camp decisions.

●

In outline, this is the approach we take in accordance with the age level of each child:

Individual growth through group living
Social responsibility and active personal expression
Relaxed, flexible, non-competitive atmosphere and mastery of woodland skills and water prowess
Co-ed parties, dances and ample time for easy privacy
Theater trips to Stratford
Music trips to Tanglewood
Dance trip to Jacob's Pillow
And cook-outs, overnight camping trips, canoe trips on Candlewood Lake . . . the adventure of youth and the professional guidance, trained care and organized safety of a devoted staff—**this is the Calumet Way of Life!**

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

240 woodland acres—one of the best waterfronts in children's camping. Tennis courts (4 doubles), handball courts (8 doubles), ballfield, basketball, ping pong tables (11) volleyball, badminton—boats and canoes. Two large recreation buildings, woodwork shop, professional stage, Arts and Crafts building—comfortable three-room cabins for Juniors, 2 for campers and one for supervising Counselors, hot and cold running water, individual showers.

FOOD:

We're willing to prove **by your** test our children's meals are **better** than most adult resorts—superior to any children's camp. Each meal is prepared under the personal supervision of Sophie Saroff (27 years as a dietician) and Angelo Dioletis (30 years as chef).

HEALTH:

Your child must have a physical examination before entering camp, and immunization to polio, smallpox and typhoid. Our registered nurse and doctor daily check each child's health habits, reactions to activities and cleanliness.

LOCATION:

Wingdale, New York, 70 miles from the city
Less than 2 hours by car or train

COST:

8 weeks ....$450 **4 weeks $250**

And A Special Offer And Program For Teen Agers

TAC (Teen Age Cooperators)—an excellent opportunity for boys and girls to join in a great growing-up summer of advanced cooperative camp life at an especially low reduced cost.

8 weeks ....$375 **4 weeks $200**

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Also ask about our C.I.T. program for 16 and over—8 weeks $250.

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BOOKS

Two for kids; one for all

ELIZABETH SEEMAN, wife of Ernest Seeman, the GUARDIAN's all-time champion Mailbag correspondent, has had her first book published this month, a fanciful fable for children called **The Talking Dog & The Barking Man.*** Its locale is Mexico and its hero a spotted dog named Candido who runs away from his home in a pottery village in the mountains when he tires of the family snipping tufts of his fur to make paint brushes. He throws in with a magician named Zumbar who not only barks quite intelligibly, but also imitates birds, eats fire, throws knives and concocts medicines from snake rattles and 'possum bones. Candido and Zumbar start out on the medicine show circuit, hit the big time in a night club and even find (and lose) a television sponsor, in 186 pages of fabulous trouping.

Mrs. Seeman first encountered Candido as a recurring motif in Mexican handicraft—a spotted dog carying a basket. When no one could tell her his story, she made up her own.

The book is riotously and plentifully illustrated by James Flora, illustrator-author of children's books who for the first time created the pictures for the work of another author in **The Talking Dog & The Barking Man.** The combination makes the book ideal for a parent or an older child to read with a youngster.

**THE TALKING DOG & THE BARKING MAN, by Elizabeth Seeman. Illustrated by James Flora, Franklin Watts, Inc., N.Y. 186 pp. $2.95.*

MIMI COOPER LEVY is a New York City schoolteacher who got a complaint from a 5th grade girl that it was almost always a boy who did anything of importance in adventure stories for children. Miss Levy promised to mend the situation by writing a book herself about a girl doing brave and stirring things. She found the material she needed in stories of slave families she came across while doing research on Negro history.

The result is **Corrie and the Yankee,*** an eventful and meaningful tale of Civil War times, in which sub-teen Corrie discovers a wounded Union soldier, hides him in her secret hideaway and eventually gets the help of her family and neighbors in spiriting him to safety along the Underground Railway.

The book is illustrated warmly but far too sparsely by the well-known Negro artist and illustrator, Ernest Crichlow.

**CORRIE AND THE YANKEE, by Mimi Cooper Levy. Illustrated by Ernest Crichlow. Viking Press, N.Y. 189 pp. $3.*

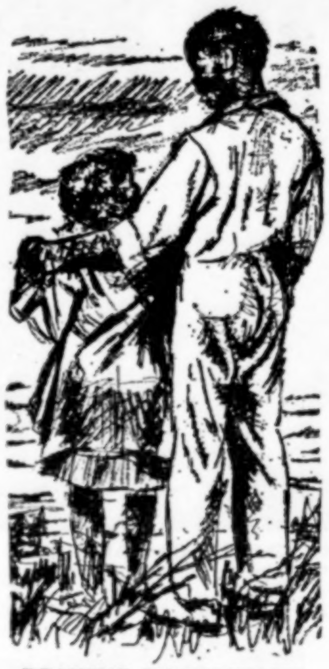
IF YOUR high school Latin is still serviceable you will enjoy **A Canticle for Leibowitz*** to the fullest, but history and science majors, divinity students or just plain H-bomb haters should all have a wonderful time with it, too. The author is Walter M. Miller Jr., engineer, artist, Air Corps radio operator and gunner from Pearl Harbor to the finish, and accomplished science fiction writer. His new book is not science fiction though, but rather a scholarly satire on the nuclear age, world politics, the church and the follies of man.

It begins after our 20th Century world has atomized itself back to cave-dwelling, and a wrathful handful of surviving humanity have driven science and learning underground. Somewhere back then a scientist named Leibowitz founded a monastery to preserve the few fragmentary texts surviving the holocaust and the aftermath of vengeance. By the time the book starts, Leibowitz has become a Mosaic legend, the Dark Ages have returned and monks of a scienceless century have created a fine, Vaticanesque mumbo-jumbo out of the myths of their patron saint.

But science will not stay dead. Holy scrolls turn out to be electrical circuits and the like. A monk figures out a carbon-arc lamp, and lights the way to a renaissance that, in a century or so more, surpasses even our Sputnik Era. Then, sure enough, things start to pop again, but this time the whole planet is a goner. A monk of St. Leibowitz views the disintegration from a starship. "Sic transit mundus," he says, and guns the ship toward another world.

—**John T. McManus**

**A CANTICLE FOR LEIBOWITZ, by Walter M. Miller Jr. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 320 pp. $4.95.*



DRAWING BY CRICHLOW
From "Corrie and the Yankee"

120,000 PAPERBACKS

A year of Prometheus

PROMETHEUS PAPERBACKS, outgrowth early last year of Liberty Book Club, has completed its first 12 months of operation with delivery this month of its twelfth selection, Prof. Paul Baran's **The Political Economy of Growth.**

The new venture, offering paperback selections at $1 (plus 25c postage and handling charge) instead of the more costly hard-cover Liberty selections, started out with the first paper-cover edition of C. Wright Mills' **The Power Elite.** The other selections in order have been **The Scalpel, The Sword,** by Ted Allan and Sidney Gordon; **No More War,** by Dr. Linus Pauling; **Retreat to Innocence,** first publication in this country of the British novel by Doris Lessing; **The Wall Between,** by Anne Braden; **Socialism 1959,** a combination of two books, **A Visit to Soviet Science,** by Stefan Heym, and **China Shakes the World Again,** a compilation of first-hand reporting by contributors to **Monthly Review** magazine; **Comrade Venka,** a Soviet novel by Pavel Nilin; **The Tragedy of American Diplomacy,** by Prof. William Appleman Williams of the Univ. of Wisconsin; **The Doctor Business,** by Richard Carter; **World Without War,** by Prof. J. D. Bernal; and **Inside the Khrushchev Era,** translated from Giuseppe Boffa's Italian original by Carl Marzani, editor and director of Prometheus Paperbacks.

THE NOTE ACCOMPANYING the February selection asks subscribers' opinions on a proposal to limit the number of selections to eight a year, with continuation of the present policy of offering subscribers a substitute for any current selection from among past offerings of Liberty Book Club. The note discloses that some readers have found 12 books a year too many to digest. The eight-a-year plan could operate only if subscribers would agree to paying in advance for four books at a time. About a third of present subscribers do so.

In the past year, some 120,000 Prometheus Paperbacks have been distributed. Upcoming selections include a new edition of poet Alfred Kreymborg's nostalgic autobiography, **Troubador,** set in Bohemian Greenwich Village of the 20's; an analysis by Dr. Herbert Aptheker of **The Classless Society of C. Wright Mills; Seven Shares in A Gold Mine** by Margaret Larkin (Mrs. Albert Maltz); and a work-in-progress tentatively titled **Can We Afford Disarmament?** by Marzani and economist Victor Perlo.

Prometheus' address is 100 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N.Y.

RESORTS

ALLABEN HOTEL

ENTERTAINMENT for Washington Birthday weekend will include Mort Freeman, Harry Gendel, Eli Mintz (Uncle David), the Allaben Ensemble, and many other fine artists.

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BOOKS

STRANGER THAN SCIENCE
STRANGER THAN SCIENCE
by FRANK EDWARDS

FRANK EDWARDS, the fighting liberal commentator, has written a new book which has just been published.

It is an excursion from his usual interests in medicine, consumer rights, etc. It is an excursion into the unknown.

His book is called "Stranger Than Science," and contains seventy-four fascinating stories—strange stories that the best scientific minds can't explain.

These are thrilling, documented, eye-witness accounts that defy the known laws of nature.

MANY OF US HAVE COME to believe that space-age science holds all the answers. Now Frank Edwards (recently returned, by popular demand, as a news commentator on the Mutual Network) offers these 74 true tales. You will be held spellbound by verified stories of Mysteries on the Moon . . . Murder by Hypnosis . . . The Concealed Facts of Abraham Lincoln's Murder . . .

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- **The Man from Nowhere**
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- **The Song That Wrote Itself**
- **Do Dreams Come True?**
- **The Dream Said "Murder"**

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The Cuban economy

(Continued from Page 1)

to decide its own political, economic and social path."

Nothing was said about resumption of diplomatic relations with Moscow, broken off by Batista.

WASHINGTON IS BUSY: James Reston, N.Y. **Times** Washington bureau chief, who recently visited Cuba, reported (Feb. 18) that " a series of interdepartmental meetings" in Washington had considered the implications of the Cuban-Soviet agreement. Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Asst. Secy. of State for Inter-American Affairs, conferred with American business leaders on the Castro government's policy of taking over sugar estates and the alleged anti-American policies of the Cuban National Bank.

Reston said these steps were being contemplated by Washington:

- Persuade Castro through other Latin American nations to play ball with the U.S. or, failing this, "to isolate him in the hemisphere"; the President was expected to take this up in Latin America.
- Revise the Sugar Act in such a way that the U.S. could reduce or eliminate the 2 to 3 cents a pound it pays over the world market price for Cuban sugar.
- Put a 1½-cent-a-pound import duty on Cuban sugar, the proceeds to be used to pay Americans who feel they were not being justly compensated for their expropriated land.
- Ask other Latin American governments to mediate between American sugar plantation owners and the Cuban government.
- Quickly erect a powerful medium-wave radio transmitter near Key West, Fla., or on Puerto Rico for propaganda broadcasts to the Cuban people.

ANASTAS MIKOYAN SHAKES HIS MARACAS IN A CUBAN COMBO
There was a little party in Havana after the ink was a bit dry

BEHIND THE BARRAGE: At his Feb. 17 press conference, Eisenhower himself implied reconsideration of the Sugar Act, but cautioned against any action "that in the long run would be detrimental" to the Cuban people.

Behind all this hullabaloo lay Washington's interpretation of the Cuban-Soviet agreement to mean that the Castro government had "sold out" to Moscow. The President seemed to be criticizing Cuba for agreeing to sell sugar to the Soviet Union at the world market price and "on a barter basis" when, as he said, "we pay more than the world price" and "in completely convertible currency, so that they have complete freedom."

When it became known that an East German trade delegation was in Havana, Washington found that Cuba was on the way to becoming "a Communist beachhead in the eastern Caribbean" (New York **Herald Tribune**, Feb. 16).

NO BEACHHEADS: Washington's alarm fooled few and it certainly did not panic the Cubans. The U.S. had floated similar interpretations when India, Burma and Guinea, among others, signed trade and cultural agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist lands. None of the underdeveloped countries has become a "Communist beachhead."

Cuba's Commerce Minister Raul Cepero Bonilla noted on Feb. 15 that the U.S. paid more than the world price for Cuban sugar "not as a favor to Cuba" but as protection for the costly and inefficient sugar production in the U.S. Last month, U.S. Secy. of State Christian Herter in fact admitted this to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and warned that any change in the sugar "subsidy" to foreign producers would affect the entire market.

Bonilla also said that Cuba has obtained nearly all its foreign imports from the U.S. and has always suffered from an adverse balance of payments. Since there would be no unfavorable balance of payments with the Soviet Union, he said, there was no reason to charge more than the world price for Cuban sugar.

THEY CAN'T STAND IT: Washington's real worry was that Cuba was slipping out of the U.S. economic hammer-lock and rapidly reaching a point where its economy would be immune to reprisal in terms of reduction in quota or price the U.S. paid for Cuban sugar.

Bonilla also has announced that, in addition to American and Soviet purchase, Cuba now has "guaranteed markets" for about 700,000 tons of sugar in Japan, 200,000 tons in Morocco and 500,000 tons in China. This would take care of Cuba's normal sugar production.

The Cuban-Soviet agreement is only a repetition of what has been happening in Afghanistan, India, Guinea and other underdeveloped lands: Moscow, with a better understanding of the needs of these countries and a system better suited to cooperate with them, is pulling ahead of Washington in competitive coexistence.

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THE GALLERY

IF IT WERE a scheduled event at the Olympic Winter Games at Squaw Valley, Calif., the gold medal for acrobatics would have to go the State Department. It took a double pretzel bend to ban East German reporters because they are "propagandists" and not journalists. For proof State Dept. officials pointed to a speech by E. German leader Erich Honecker Feb. 3 in which he reminded departing athletes that they were going to the U.S. "as envoys of peace and representatives of the first workers' and peasants' state in the history of Germany." A State Dept. memorandum concluded: "It is clear that so-called journalists from East Germany have received guidance on how to report the Winter Olympic sport events."

Fortunately they couldn't ban Prentis Hale, president of the Olympic Organizing Committee. He greeted the 740 athletes from 30 nations: "You can return home as the world's best ambassadors of unity and peace. Before we pay so much attention to conquering outer space, we should devote ourselves to conquering inner space: the distance between nations."

SAN FRANCISCO

A GOAL TENDER
One of the 16-foot statues lining the Avenue of the Athletes in Squaw Valley. They were designed by the Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood.

IN THE STATE Department's lexicon "propaganda" apparently does not include pitching for private enterprise merchandise. There is so much tie-in merchandising and overt and subliminal advertising at Squaw Valley, it is hard to see the athletes for the billboards.

When Squaw Valley bid for the games in 1955, it was estimated that it would cost $3,000,000 to arrange the facilities. But by the time the games opened Feb. 18, more than $20,000,000 had been spent. The California state treasury paid the lion's share, although Washington put up $6,300,000 in cash and equipment. Still, a $2,000,000 deficit remained. To make it up, game officials permitted private corporations to make donations in return for being allowed to use the games in their product promotion.

Renault donated 100 cars for use by game officials for the right to sponsor part of the television coverage. The choice angered other auto manufacturers and disappointed Squaw Valley guide Robert Russell. He said: "The word we had was that we are getting new Buicks to use as official cars, and this Renault deal came as a shock."

S A RESULT of other tie-in deals, the only catsup at the games is Del Monte's; the only soup, Campbell's. All lump sugar packaged in California by the C&H Sugar Co. is wrapped in the Olympics' five-ring insignia. Pepsi-Cola TV commercials use Squaw Valley backdrops. And athletes rub aching muscles only with Absorbine, Jr.

The armed forces also made substantial contributions, but without credit. Navy men smoothed out the 12,000-car parking lot. Army and Air Force personnel were responsible for setting up communications and other equipment. Every morning a platoon of Marines marched up the ski slopes to foot-pack the snow. "We tried," an Olympics official told the **Wall Street Journal,** "but we just couldn't find anything for the Coast Guard to do."

The owner of Harold's Club, a gambling casino in nearby Reno, did his part, too. To make European visitors feel at home, he removed 120 of his 847 slot machines and built a candelabra-lit gaming room featuring baccarat, a game popular on the Continent. The casino is decked with banners proclaiming "Welcome" in 12 languages.

Not to be out-promoted, the Columbia Broadcasting System sewed its insignia, the CBS "eye," on the jackets of its TV announcers. In the opening broadcast, CBS cameras spent more time on its team members, Lowell Thomas and Art Linkletter, than on the athletes.

DESPITE ALL preparations the Olympics' opening ceremonies didn't go off as scheduled. A heavy snow kept down the size of the audience and snarled traffic. The snow wouldn't ease up even for Vice President Nixon, who had to forgo a dramatic helicopter entrance for a car caravan. But he was better off than most motorists. Somehow only one collection booth was provided at the parking lot and a line of cars two miles long was delayed for three minutes while a frantic attendant tried to make change for a $50 bill handed him by a man in a sports car.

Part of the ceremonies included the release of 2,000 doves. All but one immediately headed west toward Reno to divorce themselves from the proceedings. The remaining dove took off on his own and ran head-on into a scoreboard. It fell to earth dazed, but after first aid treatment, with Absorbine, Jr., no doubt, the dove revived and headed to rejoin the flock.

As the GUARDIAN went to press, Soviet athletes were far ahead in team points; the U.S. was fourth. An all-German team, including East Germans, was second. But don't tell the people in East Germany.

—Robert E. Light

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MC 2009 BACH Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins and Orchestra, David and Igor Oistrakh, violins; Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond. **SARASATE Navarra for Two Violins and Piano,** David and Igor Oistrakh, violins; Yampolsky, piano; **BACH Sonata No. 6 in G Major for Violin and Piano; HINDEMITH Sonata No. 1 for Violin and Piano, Op. 11.** Oistrakh, violin; Yampolsky, piano.

MC 2010 BEETHOVEN Trio No. 7 in B Flat Major, Op. 97, Archduke Gilels, piano; Kogan, violin; Rostropovich, cello.

MC 2011 BEETHOVEN Sonata No. 7 in C Minor, Op. 30, No. 2 Kogan, violin; Mitnik, piano; **MOZART Sonata in F Major, K. 376** Kogan, violin; Ginsburg, piano.

MC 2012 RACHMANINOFF Piano Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30 Merzhanov, piano; State Orch. of the USSR, Anosov, cond; **LISZT Three Grand Etudes After Paganini (Nos. 3 La Campanella, 4, 5)** Merzhanov, piano.

MC 2013 BRAHMS Variations on a Theme of Paganini, Op. 35; SCRIABIN Sonata No. 5, Op. 53; Four Etudes (Op. 8, Nos. 5, 10, 12; Op. 42, No. 5) Merzhanov, piano.

MC 2014 SHOSTAKOVICH Violin Concerto, Op. 99 Oistrakh, violin; Leningrad Orch., Mravinsky, cond.

MC 2015 SHOSTAKOVICH Symphony No. 9, Op. 70; A Festive Overture, Op. 96; Memorable Year 1919, Op. 89, State Radio Orch. of the USSR, Gauk, cond.

MC 2016 MUSSORGSKY, Highlights from Boris Godunov; RACHMANINOFF Cavatina of Aleko from Aleko Mark Reizen, bass; Chorus & Orch. of the Bolshoi Theater.

MC 2018 VIVALDI Violin Concerto in G Minor; RAMEAU Concerto No. 6 in G Minor; HANDOSHKIN Viola Concerto Kogan, violin; Barshai, viola; Moscow Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond.

M 2019 TCHAIKOVSKY Souvenir of Florence, Op. 70 Kogan, Elizaveta Gilels, violins; Barshai, Talalian, violas; Knushevitsky, Rostropovich, cellos **HANDOSHKIN Variations on a Russian Folk Theme** Kogan, violin; Rostropovich, cello.

MC 2020 SHOSTAKOVICH From Jewish Folk Poetry, Op. 79 Dolukhanova, mezzo-soprano; Dorlyak, soprano; Maslenikov, tenor; Shostakovich, piano; **MUSSORGSKY The Nursery** Dorlyak, soprano; Richter, piano; **KABALEVSKY Three Shakespeare Sonnets** Reizen, bass; Kabalevsky, piano.

MC 2021 PROKOFIEFF Cello Sonata, Op. 119 Rostropovich, cello; Richter, piano; **SHOSTAKOVICH Cello Sonata, Op. 40** Rostropovich, cello; Shostakovich, piano.

MC 2022 SCHUMANN Humoresque, Op. 20; FRANCK Prelude, Chorale and Fugue Richter, piano.

MC 2023 SCHUMANN Cello Concerto in A Minor, Op. 129 Rostropovich, cello; Moscow Philharmonic Orch., Samosud, cond.; **Concerto for Four Horns in F Major, Op. 86** State Radio Orch.; Gauk cond.

MC 2025 KHACHATURIAN Spartacus Ballet Music State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.

RICHTER
SCHUMANN PIANO CONCERTO

MC 2026 SCHUMANN Piano Concerto in A Minor, Op. 54 Richter, piano; State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.; **Fantasieestucke, Op. 12 (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8)** Richter, piano.

MC 2027 SCHUBERT Sonata in A Minor for Piano, Op. 42; Impromptus Op. 90, No. 2 and Op. 142, No. 2 Richter, piano.

MC 2028 IGOR BEZRODNY: Violin Encores. GERSHWIN Three Preludes; BLOCH Nigun; TRIGGS Danza Braziliana; KREISLER Gypsy Caprice; FUCHS Jota; DEBUSSY En Bateau; GLIERE Romance; PROKOFIEFF Peter and the Wolf: Theme & Processional; ELGAR Farewell; VILLA-LOBOS Song of the Black Swan; MOMPOU Jeunes Filles au Jardin; RESPIGHI Berceuse. A. Makarov, piano.

MC 2029 ZARA DOLUKHANOVA (Mezzo-Soprano) RECITAL. VERDI Aria of Eboli from Don Carlo; ARUTYANIAN Lullaby; BEETHOVEN 3 Songs from The New Collection of Folk Songs; 2 Greek Folk Songs; Songs by Khudoyan, Medtner, Peiko, and Makarova.

MC 2032 BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 4 in G, Op. 58 Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.; **SCARLATTI Sonata in A Major (L. 395); Sonata in D Minor (L. 421)** Gilels, piano.

MC 2033 BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major, Op. 73, "Emperor" Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.

MC 2034 TCHAIKOVSKY Sonata in G Major, Op. 37, "Grand Sonata"; PROKOFIEFF Sonata No. 9 in C Major, Op. 103 Richter, piano.

MC 2035 THE VIRTUOSO STRINGS OF THE BOLSHOI THEATRE ORCHESTRA KHACHATURIAN Sabre Dance; GLAZOUNOV Entracte from Raymonda; PROKOFIEFF Waltz from War and Peace; March from Peter and the Wolf; VLADIGEROV Song; PAGANINI Perpetual Motion; RIMSKY-KORSAKOV Flight of the Bumble Bee; DVORAK Songs My Mother Taught Me; HRISTIC Two Dances from Legend of Ohrid; RAVEL: Pavane Pour Une Infante Defunte; Egyptian Dance, Yuli Reentovich, cond.

MC 2036 FRANCK Piano Quintet in F Minor, Quartet of the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra; Richter, piano.

MC 2037 BACH Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major; Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G Major; Suite No. 2 in B Minor for Flute and Strings. D. Oistrakh, violin; **A. Korneyev and N. Zeidel,** flutes; Moscow Chamber Orch., Barshai, cond.

MC 2038 MIASKOVSKY Symphony No. 19 for Band Moscow Military Band, Petrov, cond.; **BALAKIREV Islamey (Oriental Fantasy)** State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.; **MUSSORGSKY Introduction and Gopak from "The Fair of Sorochinsk"** Bolshoi Theatre Orch., Nebolsin, cond.; **PAKHMUTOVA Youth Overture** State Radio Orch., Beloussov, cond.; **KNIPPER Youth Overture** State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.

MC 2039 DEBUSSY Children's Corner Suite; SCHUMANN Scenes from Childhood Zak, piano; **KABALEVSKY Children's Pieces** Kabalevsky, piano.

MC 2040 PROKOFIEFF Sinfonia Concertante, Op. 125 for Cello & Orch. Rostropovich, cello; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.; **SHOSTAKOVICH Concertino for Two Pianos** Maxim & Dmitri Shostakovich, pianists.

MC 2042 PROKOFIEFF Visions Fugitives H. Neuhaus, piano; **10 Pieces from Romeo and Juliet** Serebriakov, piano.

MC 2043 SCHUBERT Sonata in D Major for Piano, Op. 53 Richter, piano.

MC 2046 FAMOUS SOLOISTS OF THE BOLSHOI THEATER IN RUSSIAN OPERATIC ARIAS—Lisitsian (from Nero), **Vishnevskaya** (Snowmaiden), **Firsova** (Francesca Da Rimini), **Petrov** (The Decembrists), **Kozlovsky** and **Kleshcheva** (Duets from Eugene Onegin), **Masnikova** (Khovanschina), **Reizen** (Ivan Sussanin).

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

A day in Prague

PRAGUE

A STRIKING thing here is the size of the crowds in the streets in the early afternoon. It is a gay window-shopping crowd with many children, most of whom seem to be eating ice cream cones.

Around four o'clock in the afternoon—Czech working hours begin early and end early—the crowd increases. Suddenly it occurs to you that there are so many pedestrians because there are so few automobiles.

The demand for cars is about three times the domestic production, which is one of the reasons prices remain high. Even so, imported cars sell at even higher prices on the "free" market; 5,000 Soviet Volgas recently sold out at an exorbitant 52,000 crowns (about $3,700) in a few days.

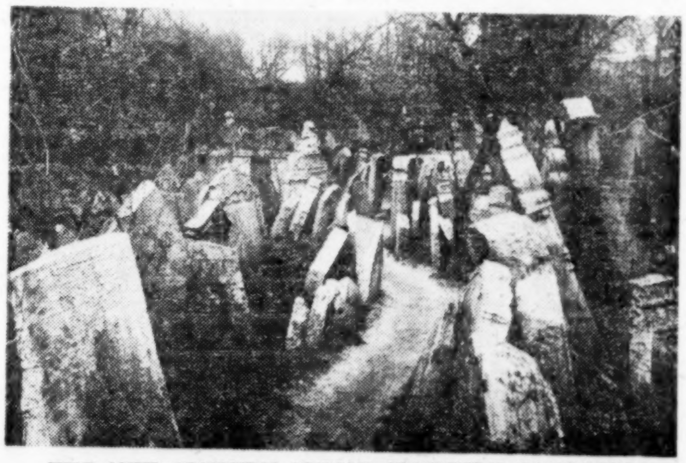
OTHER GOODS PLENTIFUL: People obviously have money, and if buying a car involves a long waiting list, other appliances are plentiful. TV sets and washing machines, both rare at forbidding prices only a few years ago, are today displayed in all shop windows, at prices comparable to West European. (There have been seven price cuts in Czechoslovakia since 1953). A wide range of other articles, from radios to nylons, compare in cost to French prices.

Everyday consumer goods are plentiful, and shops are crowded from morning to night. In Prague's main shopping center, I never saw a shoe or clothing store without a crowd inside. The fact is that people have more money than they can spend. I went twice to a small store where Jablonec costume jewelry (an old Czech specialty and export item) is sold, and both times I had to wait in line. Prague is a place where people queue up to buy costume jewelry.

RICH PAST: The Golden City is richer with relics of the past than most other capitals of the world. The famous Strahov Convent, renowned for the beauty and the vast dimensions of its 12th century Romanesque architecture, is today the Czech National Museum of Literature, where students and scholars can consult an invaluable collection of books and manuscripts in an incomparable setting.

The Villa Bertramka where, on an October night in 1787, a young man named Mozart sat till dawn to finish his Don Giovanni overture in time for the Prague premiere that same day, has been opened to the public as a Mozart museum.

Near the 13th-century Old Synagogue, the world's oldest, the Old Cemetery and the Jewish Museum tell the same tale six centuries apart. In the Cemetery, the oldest of its 12,000 tombstones recalls the Easter massacre of the Jews in 1389. In the Museum, some of the Chanukah menorahs and Torah pointers and embroidered cloths are all that remain of the 77,289 Czech Jews massacred by the Nazis. The museum is maintained today by the state, and the government is rebuilding local synagogues destroyed in the most terrible holocaust in Jewish history.



THE 13TH CENTURY JEWISH CEMETERY IN PRAGUE

It's condition is the result of centuries of ghetto-izing. Jews were allowed only two cemeteries and had to bury people on top of each other. They also had to consolidate graves.

PAST AND PRESENT: The Golden City has its most enchanting hour just before sunset. At that time, the gardens behind the fabulous baroque palaces of Prague's Mala Strana quarter, on the flanks of the Hradschany castle rock, are haunted by legend and history.

Before the Old City Hall, crowds of tourists watch the parade of the apostles on the 500-year-old clock whose builder, a professor of mathematics at Prague's Charles University, an old legend has it, was blinded by the town's aldermen so he could not build a more perfect clock elsewhere.

Movies are plentiful, and a viewer can choose from sixteen Czech, five French, four Italian, eleven Soviet, two East and three West German, one Swedish and one English productions (there are none from the U.S.) The theaters present Shakespeare, Dvorak operas, Strauss operettas and a number of Czech plays. Czechoslovakia has 71 permanent theaters, including 15 opera houses.

—Anne Bauer